

29/475,704 AB-1

PCT

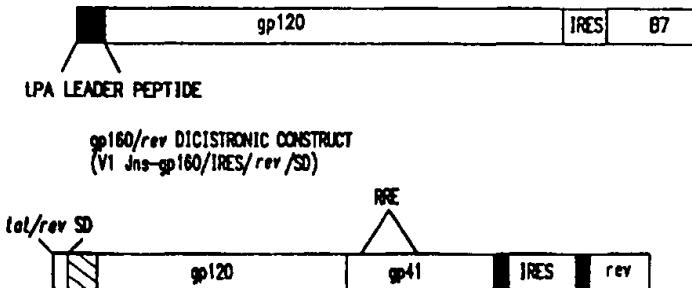
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ :		A2	(11) International Publication Number:	WO 95/24485
C12N 15/18, C07K 14/16, 14/155, A61K 48/00			(43) International Publication Date: 14 September 1995 (14.09.95)	
(21) International Application Number:		PCT-US95/02633		
(22) International Filing Date:		3 March 1995 (03.03.95)		
(30) Priority Data:		207,526	7 March 1994 (07.03.94)	US
(60) Parent Application or Grant				
(63) Related by Continuation		US	207,526 (CIP)	
		Filed on	7 March 1994 (07.03.94)	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):		MERCK & CO., INC. [US/US]; 126 East Lincoln Avenue, Rahway, NJ 07065 (US).		
(72) Inventors; and				
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):		LIU, Margaret, A. [US/US]; 126 East Lincoln Avenue, Rahway, NJ 07065 (US). SHIVER, John, W. [US/US]; 126 East Lincoln Avenue, Rahway, NJ 07065 (US). PERRY, Helen, C. [US/US]; 126 East Lincoln Avenue, Rahway, NJ 07065 (US).		

(54) Title: COORDINATE *IN VIVO* EXPRESSION

tPA-gp120 (V1.Jns-tPA-gp120)

HIV gag/rev DICISTRONIC CONSTRUCT SCHEMATIC

(57) Abstract

Nucleic acids, including DNA constructs and RNA transcripts, capable of inducing coordinate expression of two to three cistrons upon direct introduction into animal tissues, are presented. Bi- or tri-cistronic polynucleotides of this invention include those encoding and co-expressing HIV gene products, genes encoding antigens unrelated to HIV, and immunostimulatory gene products, including but not limited to GM-CSF, interleukins, interferon and members of the B7 family of proteins which act as T-cell costimulatory elements. The methods and polynucleotides of this invention are generally applicable to co-ordinate expression *in vivo* of any two or more genes in a single cell.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Larvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
COORDINATE IN VIVO GENE EXPRESSION

CROSS-RELATED TO OTHER APPLICATIONS

5 This is a continuation-in-part of U. S. Serial Number
08/207,526, filed March 7, 1994, now pending.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 1. Field of the Invention

A method for coordinate expression in a single cell, in vivo, of exogenous genes via introduction into the tissue of a vertebrate of polycistronic polynucleotide constructs is described. The method results in production of immune responses against the products produced as a result of expression of the exogenous genes. The method and polynucleotide constructs of this invention may be used in a vertebrate to generate immune responses against antigenic epitopes expressed by a single cell. The coordinate expression results in improved expression of gene products which may be otherwise poorly expressed. It also results in improved cellular immune responses due to provision of T-cell stimulatory signals by the same cell expressing T-cell antigens. Polynucleotide constructs encoding human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigens exemplify one embodiment of the method.

25 2. Background of the Invention

A major challenge to the development of vaccines against viruses, particularly viruses with a high rate of mutation such as HIV, against which elicitation of neutralizing and protective immune responses is desirable, is the diversity of the viral envelope proteins among different viral isolates or strains. Because cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs) in both mice and humans are capable of recognizing epitopes derived from conserved internal viral proteins and may be important in the immune response against viruses, efforts have

been directed towards the development of CTL vaccines that elicit heterologous protection against different viral strains.

CD8⁺ CTLs kill virally-infected cells when their T cell receptors recognize viral peptides associated with MHC class I molecules. These peptides are derived from endogenously synthesized viral proteins. Thus, by recognition of epitopes from conserved viral proteins, CTLs may provide cross-strain protection. Peptides capable of associating with MHC class I for CTL recognition originate from proteins that are present in or pass through the cytoplasm or endoplasmic reticulum. Exogenous proteins which enter the endosomal processing pathway (as in the case of antigens presented by MHC class II molecules) are not usually effective in generating CD8⁺ CTL responses.

Efforts to generate CTL responses have used replicating vectors to produce the protein antigen within the cell or have introduced peptides into the cytosol. These approaches have limitations that may limit their utility as vaccines. Retroviral vectors have restrictions on the size and structure of polypeptides that can be expressed as fusion proteins while maintaining the ability of the recombinant virus to replicate. Further, the effectiveness of vectors such as vaccinia for subsequent immunizations may be compromised by immune responses against the vectors themselves. Also, viral vectors and modified pathogens have inherent risks that may hinder their use in humans [R.R. Redfield *et al.*, New Engl. J. Med. **316**, 673 (1987); L. Mascola *et al.*, Arch. Intern. Med. **149**, 1569 (1989)]. Furthermore, the selection of peptide epitopes to be presented is dependent upon the structure of an individual's MHC antigens; thus, peptide vaccines may have limited effectiveness due to the diversity of MHC haplotypes in outbred populations.

Benvenisty, N., and Reshef, L. [PNAS **83**, 9551-9555, (1986)] showed that CaCl₂-precipitated DNA introduced into mice intraperitoneally (i.p.), intravenously (i.v.) or intramuscularly (i.m.) could be expressed. Intramuscular injection of DNA expression vectors in mice results in the uptake of DNA by the muscle cells and expression of the protein encoded by the DNA [J.A. Wolff *et al.*, Science **247**,

1465 (1990); G. Ascadi *et al.*, *Nature* **352**, 815 (1991)]. The plasmids were maintained episomally and did not replicate. Subsequently, persistent expression has been observed after i.m. injection in skeletal muscle of rats, fish and primates, and cardiac muscle of rats. The technique of using nucleic acids as therapeutic agents was reported in WO90/11092 (4 October 1990), in which naked polynucleotides were used to vaccinate vertebrates.

It is not necessary for the success of the method that immunization be intramuscular. Thus, Tang *et al.*, [Nature, **356**, 152-154 (1992)] disclosed that introduction of gold microprojectiles coated with DNA encoding bovine growth hormone (BGH) into the skin of mice resulted in production of anti-BGH antibodies in the mice. Furth *et al.*, [Anal. Biochem. **205**, 365-368, (1992)] showed that a jet injector could be used to transfect skin, muscle, fat, and mammary tissues of living animals. Methods for introducing nucleic acids was recently reviewed by Friedman, T., [Science, **244**, 1275-1281 (1989)]. Robinson *et al.*, [Abstracts of Papers Presented at the 1992 meeting on Modern Approaches to New Vaccines, Including Prevention of AIDS, Cold Spring Harbor, p92] reported that i.m., i.p., and i.v. administration of avian influenza DNA into chickens provided protection against lethal challenge. However, Robinson *et al.* did not disclose which avian influenza virus genes were used. In addition, only H7 specific immune responses were alleged; the induction of cross-strain protection was not discussed. Intravenous injection of a DNA:cationic liposome complex in mice was shown by Zhu *et al.*, [Science **261**:209-211 (9 July 1993); see also WO93/24640, 9 Dec. 1993] to result in systemic expression of a cloned transgene. Recently, Ulmer *et al.*, [Science **259**:1745-1749, (1993)] reported on the heterologous protection against influenza virus infection by injection of DNA encoding influenza virus proteins.

The need for specific therapeutic and prophylactic agents capable of eliciting desired immune responses against pathogens and tumor antigens is achieved by the instant invention. Of particular importance in this therapeutic approach is the ability to induce T-cell

- 4 -

immune responses which can prevent infections or disease caused by virus strains which are heterologous to the strain from which the antigen gene was obtained. This is of significance with HIV, since HIV mutates rapidly, and because many virulent isolates have been identified [see, for example, LaRosa et al., *Science* 249:932-935 (1990), identifying 245 separate HIV isolates].

In response to this diversity, researchers have attempted to generate CTLs by peptide immunization. Thus, Takahashi et al., [Science 255:333-336 (1992)] reported on the induction of broadly cross-reactive cytotoxic T cells recognizing an HIV envelope (gp160) determinant. They recognized the difficulty in achieving a truly cross-reactive CTL response and suggested that there is a dichotomy between the priming or restimulation of T cells, which is very stringent, and the elicitation of effector function, including cytotoxicity, from already stimulated CTLs.

Wang et al., [P.N.A.S. USA 90:4156-4160 (May, 1993)] reported on elicitation of immune responses in mice against HIV by intramuscular inoculation with a cloned, genomic (unspliced) HIV gene. The level of immune response achieved was low, and the system utilized portions of the mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV) long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter and portions of the simian virus 40 (SV40) promoter and terminator. SV40 is known to transform cells, possibly through integration into host cellular DNA. Therefore, unlike the system described herein, the system described by Wang et al. may be inappropriate for administration to humans. In addition, the DNA construct of Wang et al. contains an essentially genomic piece of HIV encoding contiguous Tat/REV-gp160-Tat/REV coding sequences (Figure 1). As is described in detail below, this is a suboptimal system for obtaining high-level expression of the gp160. One drawback is that the expression of Tat has been recognized to play a contributory role in the progression of Kaposi's Sarcoma, [Y.N. Vaishav and F.W. Wong-Staal, *An. Rev. Biochem.* (1991)].

WO 93/17706 describes a method for vaccinating an animal against a virus, wherein carrier particles were coated with a gene

construct and the coated particles are accelerated into cells of an animal. In regard to HIV, essentially the entire genome, minus the long terminal repeats, was proposed to be used. That method may represent a substantial risk for recipients. Constructs of HIV should, in general, contain less than about 50% of the HIV genome to ensure safety of the vaccine. Thus, a number of problems remain if a useful human HIV vaccine is to emerge from the gene-delivery technology.

The instant invention uses known methods for introducing polynucleotides into living tissue to induce expression of proteins. This invention provides a immunogen for introducing HIV and other proteins into the antigen processing pathway to efficiently generate HIV-specific CTLs and antibodies. The pharmaceutical is effective as a vaccine to induce both cellular and humoral anti-HIV and HIV neutralizing immune responses. The instant invention addresses some of the problems by providing polynucleotide immunogens which, when introduced into an animal, direct the efficient expression of HIV proteins and epitopes without the attendant risks associated with those methods. The immune responses generated are effective at recognizing HIV, at inhibiting replication of HIV, at identifying and killing cells infected with HIV, and are cross-reactive against many HIV strains. Therefore, this invention provides a useful immunogen against HIV. The invention also provides polynucleotide constructs which enable the co-expression, *in vivo*, of more than one gene-product in a single cell. This is demonstrated with an HIV gene expression system in which the expression of a first gene is dependent on the co-expression in the same cell of a second gene product. By virtue of the success of achieving this co-expression *in vivo*, it is now predictable that this type of polynucleotide construct may be applied to co-expression *in vivo* of many combinations of gene products, including but not limited to viral antigens other than HIV related antigens, carcinoma-associated antigens, and immunomodulatory or immunostimulatory gene products.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Nucleic acids, including DNA constructs and RNA transcripts, capable of inducing coordinate expression of two to three cistrons upon direct introduction into animal tissues, are presented. In one embodiment, coordinate expression of two cistrons encoding HIV proteins and elicitation of HIV specific immune responses against more than one gene products is demonstrated. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) specific for viral antigens which respond to different strains of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and antibodies which are generally strain-specific are generated. The generation of such CTLs *in vivo* usually requires endogenous expression of the antigen, as in the case of virus infection. To generate a viral antigen for presentation to the immune system, without the limitations of direct peptide delivery or the use of viral vectors, polynucleotides encoding HIV proteins are directly introduced into tissues of vertebrates *in vivo*, the polynucleotides are taken up by cells within the tissue, and the encoded proteins produced and processed for presentation to the immune system. In mice, this resulted in the generation of HIV-specific CTLs and antibodies. Similar results are achieved in primates. These results are achieved with bi- or tri-cistronic nucleic acid polynucleotides encoding and co-expressing HIV gene products, immunostimulatory gene products including but not limited to GM-CSF, interleukins, interferon and B7 proteins, which act as T-cell costimulatory elements. The methods and polynucleotides of this invention are generally applicable to co-ordinate expression *in vivo* of any two or three genes. Thus, various embodiments of this invention include coordinate expression *in vivo* of viral antigens and immunostimulatory gene products as well as coordinate expression of tumor antigens and immunostimulatory genes.

30

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- Fig. 1. A schematic representation of the HIV genome.
- Fig. 2. A schematic representation of a polynucleotide construct of this invention capable of inducing the co-ordinate expression *in vivo* in a single cell of up to three gene products encoded

by each of three cistrons (I, II, and III). The segments A and B represent control sequences including transcription termination signals and promoters or internal ribosome entry sites (IRES).

- Fig. 3. Detailed schematic of an HIV env polynucleotide immunogen construct comprising the CMV-intA transcription promoter, a 5'-splice donor, HIV gp160 (showing gp120, gp41, and the REV-responsive element, RRE), an internal ribosome entry site (IRES), the REV cistron, the BGH transcription terminator, and the neomycin resistance marker which is driven by a prokaryotic transcription promoter..
- Fig. 4. Detailed schematic of dicistronic HIV env and gag polynucleotide immunogen constructs showing specific regulatory elements.
- Fig. 5. Western blot analysis of gp160 expression induced by HIV polynucleotide immunogens. This result rigorously shows the coexpression in a single cell of more than one gene product from a single polynucleotide construct: A polynucleotide encoding gp160 alone (see panel B, fourth lane from the left) expresses no detectable gp160, but with REV added in trans (by cotransfection of a construct encoding only REV), there is good gp160 expression (panel A, fourth lane from the left). A genomic tat/REV/env construct expresses only low levels of gp160, whether or not REV is provided in trans (panels A and B, third lane). However, a dicistronic gp160/IRES/REV construct heavily expresses gp160 (panels A and B, fifth lane from the left). The best expression, is obtained in a dicistronic construct encoding gp160/IRES/REV, with a splice donor (SD) provided 5' to the gp160 coding sequence (panels A and B, right hand lane). Because no additional expression is achieved when additional REV is provided in trans (panel A right hand lane), the system is not limited by the level of REV being expressed.
- Fig. 6. VIJ Sequence.

- Fig. 7. VIJneo Sequence.
- Fig. 8. CMVintABGH Sequence.
- Fig. 9. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes generated in rhesus monkeys in response to VIJ-SIV-p28 polynucleotide construct vaccination (REV independent). This SIV p28 is equivalent to p24 gag of HIV. Thus, CTLs specific to a group specific antigen are inducible using a gag encoding polynucleotide construct.
- Fig. 10. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes generated in response to Vaccinia-SIVp28 nucleic acid vaccination. This demonstrates that similar CTLs are induced by a gag encoding polynucleotide (figure 9) as compared with a replicating antigen (vaccinia) expressing the same antigen [see Shen, L., et al., Science 252:440-443, 1991].
- Fig. 11. Sequence of the Vector VIIR.
- Fig. 12. Antibodies induced by VIJns-tPA-gp120, 200 µg/mouse per round, 2 rounds.
- Fig. 13. Neutralization of HIV-1 (MN) virus by sera from VIJns-tPA-gp120 (MN) DNA vaccinated African Green Monkeys. Panels a and B show the reduction in p24 gag protein production for C8166 cells infected with HIV-1 (MN) following exposure to the indicated dilutions of sera from VIJns-tPA-gp120 DNA vaccinated monkeys. Data was obtained after 10 days in tissue culture following virus inoculation (TCID₅₀ per sample).
- Fig. 14. T cells from VIJns-tPA-gp120 vaccinated mice exhibiting long-term, antigen-specific T lymphocyte memory responses. Immunized mice received 1.6 mcg of vaccine DNA twice, six months prior to sacrifice. Splenic T cells were cultured in vitro with recombinant gp120 protein at 5 mcg/mL. Proliferation of gp120-specific T cells. A stimulation index (SI; incorporated ³H-thymidine for gp120 treated T cells:T cells that did not receive antigen).
- Fig. 15. Type 1 T helper (TH1) lymphocyte cytokine secretion by T cells from VIJns-tPA-gp120 DNA vaccinated mice. Cell culture supernatants from the samples shown in Figure 13 were assayed for gamma-interferon and interleukin 4 (IL-4) secretion following

treatment with rgp120. Immune mice secreted large amounts of gamma-interferon and very low amounts of IL-4 indicated that TH1-like responses were induced by this vaccine. Control mice showed very low amounts of interferon secretion while the IL-4 levels indicated are background levels.

Fig. 15 Anti-gp120 cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) activities in V1Jns-tPA-gp120 DNA vaccinated mice. Two mice (2006 and 2008) showed MHC I restricted CTL activities specific to a gp120 peptide (P18) following gp120 DNA vaccinations. No activities were observed for these mice in the absence of P18 or by a control mouse which had not been previously vaccinated.

Fig. 16. Anti-gp160 CTL activities by rhesus monkeys vaccinated with V1Jns-gp160/IRES/rev and V1Jns-tPA-gp120 DNA vaccines. T lymphocyte cultures from all four monkeys receiving these vaccines showed MHC I restricted killing of autologous target cells that had been treated with vaccinia-gp160. No CTL activity was observed in four control rhesus that had been immunized with 'blank' DNA vaccine (V1Jns without a gene insert).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Nucleic acids, including DNA constructs and RNA transcripts, capable of inducing coordinate expression of two to three cistrons upon direct introduction into animal tissues, are presented. In one embodiment, coordinate expression of two cistrons encoding HIV proteins and elicitation of HIV specific immune responses against more than one gene products is demonstrated. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) specific for viral antigens which respond to different strains of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and antibodies which are generally strain-specific are generated. The generation of such CTLs in vivo usually requires endogenous expression of the antigen, as in the case of virus infection. To generate a viral antigen for presentation to the immune system, without the limitations of direct peptide delivery or the use of viral vectors, polynucleotides encoding HIV proteins are directly introduced into tissues of vertebrates in vivo, the

- 1 -

polynucleotides are taken up by cells within the tissue, and the encoded proteins produced and processed for presentation to the immune system. In mice, this resulted in the generation of HIV-specific CTLs and antibodies. Similar results are achieved in primates. These results are achieved with bi- or tri-cistronic nucleic acid polynucleotides encoding and co-expressing HIV gene products, immunostimulatory gene products including but not limited to GM-CSF, interleukins, interferon and B7 proteins, which act as T-cell costimulatory elements. The methods and polynucleotides of this invention are generally applicable to co-ordinate expression *in vivo* of any two or three genes. Thus, various embodiments of this invention include coordinate expression *in vivo* of viral antigens and immunostimulatory gene products as well as coordinate expression of tumor antigens and immunostimulatory genes.

This invention provides polynucleotides which, when directly introduced into a vertebrate *in vivo*, including mammals such as primates and humans, induces the expression of encoded proteins within the animal.

As used herein, a polynucleotide is a nucleic acid which contains essential regulatory elements such that upon introduction into a living vertebrate cell, is able to direct the cellular machinery to produce translation products encoded by the genes comprising the polynucleotide.

In one embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotide is a polydeoxyribonucleic acid comprising HIV genes operatively linked to a transcriptional promoter. In another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotide vaccine comprises polyribonucleic acid encoding HIV genes which are amenable to translation by the eukaryotic cellular machinery (ribosomes, tRNAs, and other translation factors). Where the protein encoded by the polynucleotide is one which does not normally occur in that animal except in pathological conditions, (i.e. an heterologous protein) such as proteins associated with human immunodeficiency virus, (HIV), the etiologic agent of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, (AIDS), the animals' immune system is activated to launch a protective immune response. Because these exogenous

proteins are produced by the animals' own tissues, the expressed proteins are processed by the major histocompatibility system, MHC, in a fashion analogous to when an actual infection with the related organism, HIV, occurs. The result, as shown in this disclosure, is induction of immune responses against the cognate pathogen.

Accordingly, the instant inventors have prepared nucleic acids which, when introduced into the biological system induce the expression of HIV proteins and epitopes. The induced antibody response is both specific for the expressed HIV protein, and neutralizes HIV. In addition, cytotoxic T-lymphocytes which specifically recognize and destroy HIV infected cells are induced. The instant inventors have also developed polynucleotides whereby simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) genes are efficiently expressed upon introduction in vivo. This achievement is significant because the only animal model closely mimicking the human disease, AIDS, is the subhuman primate model utilizing SIV. Thus, efficacy of the instant immunogens as vaccines can be shown by analogy to the effects obtained in vivo utilizing HIV and SIV polynucleotide immunogens.

There are many embodiments of the instant invention which those skilled in the art can appreciate from the specifics taught herein. Thus, different transcriptional promoters, terminators, carrier vectors or specific gene sequences may be used successfully based on the successful invention disclosed herein.

The instant invention provides a method for using a polynucleotide which, upon introduction into mammalian tissue, induces the co-expression in a single cell, in vivo, of two or more different, discrete gene products. The method is exemplified by using an HIV model which demonstrates the co-expression of more than one gene product in a single cell upon introduction of the polynucleotide into mammalian tissue in vivo. The model is stringent because certain HIV genes contain a sequence known as the REV responsive element (RRE). These genes are not efficiently expressed unless another HIV gene, known as REV, is also present within the cell expressing the RRE-

containing HIV gene. This phenomenon is described as REV dependence.

Pavlakis and Felber, WO 93/20212 have described a method of eliminating sequences which may induce transcript instability, which may also achieve some REV independence of certain HIV genes. That method may not be generally applicable to all such genes, is time-consuming and may require multiple gene modifications. Furthermore, the level of expression and immunogenicity of such genes may be compromised by elimination of the REV dependence.

The instant invention provides a different solution which does not require multiple manipulations of REV dependent HIV genes to obtain REV-independence. In addition, the instant invention is applicable to expression of REV independent genes as well as to expression of REV dependent genes. The REV-dependent expression system described herein, is useful in its own right and is also useful as a stringent system for demonstrating the co-expression in a single cell in vivo of more than a single desired gene-product. Thus, in any circumstance in which it is beneficial to achieve the co-expression, within a given cell in vivo, of more than a single gene product, the methods and polynucleotide constructs described herein may be employed.

One situation, exemplified herein, is the co-expression of an immunogenic epitope and a member of the family of T-cell recognition elements known as B7. Recently, Steven Edgington [Biotechnology 11:1117-1119, 1993] reviewed the coordinate roles of B7 and the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) presentation of epitopes on the surface of antigen presenting cells in activating CD8⁺ CTLs for the elimination of tumors. Once a MHC molecule on the surface of an antigen presenting cell (APC) presents an epitope to a T-cell receptor (TCR), B7 expressed on the surface of the same APC acts as a second signal by binding to CTLA-4 or CD28. The result is rapid division of CD4⁺ helper T-cells which signal CD8⁺ T-cells to proliferate and kill the APC. Thus, our demonstration herein of efficient expression and production of immune responses against an HIV

REV dependent gene containing an RRE by coordinately expressing a gene for REV, conclusively proves that more than one gene can be coordinately expressed by introducing a polynucleotide encoding two and even three cistrons (defined as a stretch of nucleic acid that carries the information for a polypeptide chain).

Because many of the applications of the instant invention apply to anti-viral vaccination, the polynucleotides are frequently referred to as a polynucleotide vaccine (PNV). This is not to say that additional utilities of these polynucleotides, in immune stimulation and in anti-tumor therapeutics, is to be ignored or considered to be outside the scope of the invention.

In one embodiment of this invention, a gene encoding an HIV gene product is incorporated in an expression vector. The vector contains a transcriptional promoter recognized by an eukaryotic RNA polymerase, and a transcriptional terminator at the end of the HIV gene coding sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the promoter is the cytomegalovirus promoter with the intron A sequence (CMV-intA), although those skilled in the art will recognize that any of a number of other known promoters such as the strong immunoglobulin, or other eukaryotic gene promoters may be used. A preferred transcriptional terminator is the bovine growth hormone terminator. The combination of CMVintA-BGH terminator (Fig. 8, SEQ. ID:13:) is particularly preferred. In addition, to assist in preparation of the polynucleotides in prokaryotic cells, an antibiotic resistance marker is also preferably included in the expression vector under transcriptional control of a prokaryotic promoter so that expression of the antibiotic does not occur in eukaryotic cells. Ampicillin resistance genes, neomycin resistance genes or any other pharmaceutically acceptable antibiotic resistance marker may be used. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the antibiotic resistance gene encodes a gene product for neomycin resistance. Further, to aid in the high level production of the polynucleotide by fermentation in prokaryotic organisms, it is advantageous for the vector to contain a prokaryotic origin of replication and be of high copy number. Any of a number of

- 14 -

commercially available prokaryotic cloning vectors provide these benefits. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, these functionalities are provided by the commercially available vectors known as pUC. It is desirable, however, to remove non-essential DNA sequences. Thus, the lacZ and lacI coding sequences of pUC are removed in one embodiment of the invention. It is also desirable that the vectors not be able to replicate in eukaryotic cells. This minimizes the risk of integration of polynucleotide vaccine sequences into the recipients' genome.

In another embodiment, the expression vector pnRSV is used, wherein the Rous Sarcoma virus (RSV) long terminal repeat (LTR) is used as the promoter. In yet another embodiment, V1, a mutated pBR322 vector into which the CMV promoter and the BGH transcriptional terminator were cloned is used. In a particularly preferred embodiment of this invention, the elements of V1 and pUC19 have been combined to produce an expression vector named V1J (SEQ. ID:12:). Into V1J or another desirable expression vector is cloned an HIV gene, such as gp120, gp41, gp160, gag, pol, env, or any other HIV gene which can induce anti-HIV immune responses (antibody and/or CTLs). Exclusion of functional reverse transcriptase and integrase functions encoded by the HIV genome is desirable to minimize the risk of integration of the polynucleotide vaccine encoded sequences into the recipients' genome. In another embodiment, the ampicillin resistance gene is removed from V1J and replaced with a neomycin resistance gene, to generate V1J-neo (SEQ.ID:14:), into which any of a number of different HIV genes have been cloned for use according to this invention. In yet another embodiment, the vector is V1Jns, which is the same as V1Jneo except that a unique SfiI restriction site has been engineered into the single KpnI site at position 2114 of V1J-neo. The incidence of SfiI sites in human genomic DNA is very low (approximately 1 site per 100,000 bases). Thus, this vector allows careful monitoring for expression vector integration into host DNA, simply by SfiI digestion of extracted genomic DNA. In a further refinement, the vector is V1R. In this vector, as much non-essential

DNA as possible was "trimmed" from the vector to produce a highly compact vector. This vector is a derivative of V1Jns and is shown in Figure 11, (SEQ.ID.:100:). This vector allows larger inserts to be used, with less concern that undesirable sequences are encoded and optimizes uptake by cells when the construct encoding specific influenza virus genes is introduced into surrounding tissue. In figure 11, the portions of V1Jneo (Figure 7) that are deleted are shown as a gap, and inserted sequence is in bold text, but the numbering of V1Jneo is unchanged.

The foregoing vector modification and development procedures may be accomplished according to methods known by those skilled in the art. The particular products described however, though obtained by conventional means, are especially useful for the particular purpose to which they are adapted.

One embodiment of this invention incorporates genes encoding HIV gp160, gp120, gag and other gene products from such well known laboratory adapted strains of HIV as SF2, IIIB or MN, for which a great deal of data has been generated, for example, such as showing that chimpanzees can be protected from a lethal challenge of HIV IIIB virus by first administering HIV IIIb V3 loop specific monoclonal antibody [Emini et al., *Nature* 355: 728-730 1992], or by vaccination with recombinant gp120 but not gp160 [Berman et al., *Nature* 345 : 822-825, 1990]. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the use of genes from HIV-2 strains having analogous function to the genes from HIV-1 would be expected to generate immune responses analogous to those described herein for HIV-1 constructs. The cloning and manipulation methods for obtaining these genes are well known to those skilled in the art.

There has recently been recognition that elicitation of immune responses against laboratory adapted strains of HIV may not be adequate to provide neutralization of primary, field isolates of HIV, [see for example Cohen, J., *Science* 262: 980-981, 1993]. Thus, in another embodiment of this invention, genes from virulent, primary field isolates of HIV are incorporated in the polynucleotide immunogen. This is accomplished by preparing cDNA copies of the viral genes and

- 26 -

then subcloning the individual genes into the polynucleotide immunogen. Sequences for many genes of many HIV strains are now publicly available on GENBANK and such primary, filed isolates of HIV are available from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) which has contracted with Quality Biological, Inc., [7581 Lindbergh Drive, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20879] to make these strains available. Such strains are also now available from the World Health Organization (WHO) [Network for HIV Isolation and Characterization, Vaccine Development Unit, Office of Research, Global Program on AIDS, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland]. From this work those skilled in the art will recognize that one of the utilities of the instant invention is to provide a system for in vivo as well as in vitro testing and analysis so that a correlation of HIV sequence diversity with serology of HIV neutralization, as well as other parameters can be made. The isolation and cloning of these various genes may be accomplished according to methods known to those skilled in the art. Thus this invention further provides a method for systematic identification of HIV strains and sequences for vaccine production. Incorporation of genes from primary isolates of HIV strains provides an immunogen which induces immune responses against clinical isolates of the virus and thus meets a need as yet unmet in the field. Furthermore, as the virulent isolates change, the immunogen may be modified to reflect new sequences as necessary.

To keep the terminology consistent, the following convention is followed herein for describing polynucleotide immunogen constructs:

"Vector name-HIV strain-gene-additional elements". Thus, a construct wherein the gp160 gene of the MN strain is cloned into the expression vector V1Jneo, the name it is given herein is: "V1Jneo-MN-gp160". The additional elements that are added to the construct are described in further detail below. Naturally, as the etiologic strain of the virus changes, the precise gene which is optimal for incorporation in the pharmaceutical may be changed. However, as is demonstrated below, because cytotoxic lymphocyte responses are induced which are

capable of protecting against heterologous strains, the strain variability is less critical in the immunogen and vaccines of this invention, as compared with the whole virus or subunit polypeptide based vaccines. In addition, because the pharmaceutical is easily manipulated to insert a new gene, this is an adjustment which is easily made by the standard techniques of molecular biology.

To provide a complete description of the instant invention, the following background on HIV is provided. The human immunodeficiency virus has a ribonucleic acid (RNA) genome, the structure of which is represented in Figure 1. This RNA genome must be reverse transcribed according to methods known in the art in order to produce a cDNA copy for cloning and manipulation according to the methods taught herein. At each end of the genome is a long terminal repeat which acts as a promoter. Between these termini, the genome encodes, in various reading frames, **gag-pol-env** as the major gene products: gag is the group specific antigen; pol is the reverse transcriptase, or polymerase; also encoded by this region, in an alternate reading frame, is the viral protease which is responsible for post-translational processing, for example, of gp160 into gp120 and gp41; env is the envelope protein; vif is the virion infectivity factor; REV is the regulator of virion protein expression; neg is the negative regulatory factor; vpu is the virion productivity factor "u"; tat is the trans-activator of transcription; vpr is the viral protein r. The function of each of these elements has been described (see AIDS 89, A Practical Synopsis of the V International Conference, June 4-9, 1989, Montreal, A Philadelphia Sciences Group Publication, from which figure 1 was adapted).

In one embodiment of this invention, a gene encoding an HIV or SIV protein is directly linked to a transcriptional promoter. The env gene encodes a large, membrane bound protein, gp160, which is post-translationally modified to gp41 and gp120. The gp120 gene may be placed under the control of the cytomegalovirus promoter for expression. However, gp120 is not membrane bound and therefore, upon expression, it may be secreted from the cell. As HIV tends to

5

remain dormant in infected cells, it is desirable that immune responses directed at cell-bound HIV epitopes also be generated. This goal is accomplished herein by expression *in vivo* of the cell-membrane associated epitope, gp160, to prime the immune system. However, expression of gp160 is repressed in the absence of REV due to non-export from the nucleus of non-spliced genes. For an understanding of this system, the life cycle of HIV must be described in further detail.

10

In the life cycle of HIV, upon infection of a host cell, HIV RNA genome is reverse-transcribed into a proviral DNA which integrates into host genomic DNA as a single transcriptional unit. The LTR provides the promoter which transcribes HIV genes from the 5' to 3' direction (gag, pol, env), to form an unspliced transcript of the entire genome. The unspliced transcript functions as the mRNA from which gag and pol are translated, while limited splicing must occur for translation of env encoded genes. For the regulatory gene product REV to be expressed, more than one splicing event must occur because in the genomic setting, REV and env, as is shown in figure 1, overlap. In order for transcription of env to occur, REV transcription must stop, and vice versa. In addition, the presence of REV is required for export of unspliced RNA from the nucleus. For REV to function in this manner, however, a REV responsive element (RRE) must be present on the transcript [Malim et al., *Nature* 338:254-257 (1989)].

15

In the polynucleotide vaccine of this invention, the obligatory splicing of certain HIV genes is eliminated by providing fully spliced genes (i.e.: the provision of a complete open reading frame for the desired gene product without the need for switches in the reading frame or elimination of noncoding regions; those of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that when splicing a particular gene, there is some latitude in the precise sequence that results; however so long as a functional coding sequence is obtained, this is acceptable). Thus, in one embodiment, the entire coding sequence for gp160 is spliced, and the sequence of REV is spliced, such that no intermittent expression of each gene product is required. Furthermore, the features of REV regulated

20

25

30

expression are exploited to optimize expression of HIV encoded REV-dependent, immunogenic gene products.

For REV to function as an exporter of transcripts from the nucleus to be translated in the cytoplasm, REV requires, in addition to the presence of a REV responsive element (RRE) on the transcript to be exported, at least one splice donor site on the 5' side of the gene containing the RRE [Lu et al., P.N.A.S. USA 87:7598-7602, (October 1990); Chang and Sharp, Cell 59:789-795 (December 1, 1989)]. The instant inventors conceived polynucleotides providing the REV coding sequence in a location on the same expression vector as the gene to be expressed such that co-expression of REV and the REV responsive gene occur without the need for any splicing. Thus, in a preferred embodiment of this invention, HIV genes are placed immediately downstream from a transcriptional promoter, such as the CMV promoter, and the spliced REV coding sequence is placed at a location 3' to (also referred to as downstream from) the first coding sequence. Naturally, the order of these genes could be changed. However, it may be preferable to have the immunogenic HIV cistron abut directly to the transcriptional promoter to ensure that all transcripts produced encode the entire cistron.

One method for achieving co-expression of genes relies on co-transfection of cells in culture with different vectors expressing different genes. For a REV dependent gene, the REV gene product could be provided in this manner in trans. However, this is suboptimal for the purposes of this invention, although not outside the scope of the instant invention, because of the low probability that co-transfection of a given cell would occur *in vivo* so as to achieve the necessary availability of REV for vigorous expression of REV dependent immunogenic HIV gene products. Another method is to provide several promoters on a given vector, each promoter controlling expression of a separate gene. This amounts to providing REV gene product in cis. This solution may be employed according to the instant invention. In such an embodiment, it would be preferable for the various promoters and the genes they control to run in opposite directions. However, because of the known

- 2 -

competitive interference between promoters in this type of multiple gene vector, this embodiment is also considered sub-optimal.

Ghattas et al., [Mol. and Cell. Biol. 11, No. 12:5848-5859 (Dec. 1991)], Kaufaman et al. [Nuc. Acids Res. 19, No. 16:4485-4490 (1991)], and Davies [J. Virol. 66, No. 4:1924-1932 (Apr. 1992)] have described an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) in the encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) leader. They reported that a system in which an upstream promoter could be used to initiate transcription of a dicistronic mRNA provides good expression of both the 5' and 3' open reading frames when an IRES is located between the two genes. Chen et al. (J. Viral., 67 : 2142-2145, 1993] have reported a system in which the 5' nontranslated region (NTR) from swine vesicular disease virus (SVDV) was used to construct a bicistronic virus for the coexpression of two genes from one transcript from an infectious viral vector.

The instant inventors have discovered that a nucleic acid construct which incorporates coordinated expression of an HIV gene containing a REV responsive element (RRE), an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) and a REV coding sequence results in efficient expression of both REV and the REV dependent gene product. This embodiment of the invention is better understood with reference to figures 2 and 3. Fig. 2 shows a generalized embodiment while, Figure 3, shows a specific embodiment of this invention which, according to the nomenclature system described above, is V1Jns-gp160(RRE)-IRES-REV. The strain of HIV from which the immunogenic HIV gene is derived is irrelevant for the illustrative purposes of this discussion, and indeed, the expression of any REV dependent gene product is predictably efficient, as is the elicitation of immune responses against both REV and the REV dependent gene product, based on the instant patent disclosure. According to the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, the vector is V1Jns, described above. Thus, the promoter (CMVintA) and terminator (BGH) are provided for by the vector, along with a prokaryotic origin of replication, to facilitate large scale production of the HIV polynucleotide vaccine through fermentation of bacteria

- 2 -

transformed with the construct, according to methods well known in the art. This construct does not replicate in eukaryotic tissue, due to the absence of an eukaryotic origin of replication. A splice donor site from the naturally occurring rev/tat splice donor is provided (rev/tat SD) 5 immediately preceding the HIV gene. The gag/pol/env coding sequence contains or is followed by a REV responsive element (RRE) which, upon formation of the nascent transcript, provides the necessary signals for REV binding to and export of the REV dependent mRNA from the nucleus. Next, there are sequences provided for reinitiation of 10 translation at the internal ribosome entry site (IRES) so that the downstream REV coding sequence is efficiently translated. In this manner, REV gene product is provided in cis, on the same polynucleotide as a REV dependent gene product.

In further refinements to the instant invention, a third 15 cistron may be included in the PNV. The genes encoding such immunostimulatory proteins as the B7-antigen presenting cell-surface protein, the human granulocyte/monocyte colony stimulatory factor (GM-CSF) gene, and cytokine genes such as interleukin and interferon, the use of tissue-specific transcriptional promoters and enhancers, are 20 all contemplated. The provision of B7 or GM-CSF gene in cis, either by insertion of an IRES after REV and before the B7 gene, by provision of a second promoter on the same vector construct as the dicistronic 25 REV-dependent HIV gene, IRES-REV construct, or in trans using a separate construct are all envisioned by extension of the foregoing teachings regarding REV and REV dependent genes. The generalized immuno-stimulatory effect of these gene products may be sufficient even if provided in trans to enhance immune responses against the HIV 30 gene products encoded by the immunogen of this invention. It is preferable, particularly for B7, that the same cell presenting HIV epitopes in the cleft of MHC-I molecules also present B7. This co-presentation of both the antigenic epitope and B7 "closes" the switch necessary for T-cell activation. Cytokines, particularly IL-12, which modifies whether a predominant humoral or cellular immune response is mounted [see Afonso et al., Science 263:235-237, 1994], either is

- 22 -

provided intravenously at the same time that PNV is introduced, or is included as a third cistron in the PNV, thereby assuring localized production of the interleukin. The genes for these immunostimulatory and immunoregulatory proteins, including GM-CSF (see Shaw and Kamen, Cell 46:659-667, 1986), interleukin-12 (see Wolf, S., et al., J. Immunol. 146:3074-3081, 1991) and B7, (see Gordon et al., J. Immunol. 143:2714-2722, 1989; for clones and sequences of newer members of the B7 family of proteins, see also Azuma, M., et al., Nature 366:76-79, 1993; and Freeman, G., et al., Science 262:909-911, 1993) are known and easily cloned and incorporated in PNV's according to this invention using methods known to the skilled practitioner. Preferably, the genes used for these purposes are the human genes so that immune responses against these proteins are minimized, allowing the expressed proteins to carry out their immunomodulatory and immunostimulatory functions. Where HIV genes have been rendered REV-independent, the REV cistron may be eliminated completely and a second cistron encoding a B7 gene family member and a third cistron encoding yet another gene-product such as IL-12, may be constructed.

The use of tissue-specific promoters or enhancers, for example the muscle creatine kinase (MCK) enhancer element, is desirable whenever it is desirable to limit expression of the polynucleotide to a particular tissue type. For example, myocytes are terminally differentiated cells which do not divide. Integration of foreign DNA into chromosomes appears to require both cell division and protein synthesis. Thus, limiting protein expression to non-dividing cells such as myocytes is preferable. However, use of the CMV promoter is adequate for achieving expression in many tissues into which the PNV is introduced.

In the various embodiments of this invention which are described below, the basic paradigm described above is used. Deviations, additions or subtractions from this basic construction design serve to hi-light the various aspects of this invention.

- 20 -

This patent disclosure exemplifies bi- or tri-cistronic HIV polynucleotide immunogens as polynucleotide vaccines, PNVs, to generate humoral immunity as well as cross-strain cellular antiviral immunity. The system is useful, however, for any two or three cistrons, whether or not related to HIV, when co-expression of the encoded gene products in a single cell *in vivo* is required. However, the dual humoral and cellular immune responses generated according to this invention are particularly significant to inhibiting HIV infection, given the propensity of HIV to mutate within the infected population, as well as in infected individuals. In order to formulate an effective protective vaccine for HIV it is desirable to generate both a multivalent antibody response for example to gp160 (*env* is approximately 80% conserved across various HIV-1, clade B strains, which are the prevalent strains in US human populations), the principal neutralization target on HIV, as well as cytotoxic T cells reactive to the conserved portions of gp160 and, internal viral proteins encoded by *gag*. We have made an HIV vaccine comprising gp160 genes selected from common laboratory strains; from predominant, primary viral isolates found within the infected population; from mutated gp160s designed to unmask cross-strain, neutralizing antibody epitopes; from other representative HIV genes such as the *gag* gene (>95% conserved across HIV isolates); and from SIV, which provides an animal model for testing the HIV PNV wherein non-human primates can be immunized and challenged to test viral load and progression to disease.

Virtually all HIV seropositive patients who have not advanced towards an immunodeficient state harbor anti-*gag* CTLs while about 60% of these patients show cross-strain, gp160-specific CTLs. The amount of HIV specific CTLs found in infected individuals that have progressed on to the disease state known as AIDS, however, is much lower, demonstrating the significance of our findings that we can induce cross-strain CTL responses. Because HIV late gene expression is *REV* dependent our gp160 and *gag* vaccination vectors are designed to also produce *REV* (~90% conserved), to facilitate the *REV*-dependent gene expression. An additional benefit of this invention is that anti-

REV immune responses are also generated. This gives further advantage to our vaccine because *REV* is made in large quantities very early following infection of a cell, and hours in advance of synthesis of the late gene products, thereby providing an earlier opportunity for intervention by vaccine-induced T-cell responses including CTLs and T-helper cells.

In a further embodiment of this invention, a cocktail vaccine is prepared in which different HIV REV-dependent gene constructs are mixed together to generate anti-REV CTL responses in addition to antibodies and CTL against the immunogenic HIV REV-dependent gene products. According to this embodiment, one polynucleotide encoding gp160, followed by *REV*, followed by *B7*, in a tri-cistronic construct having one promoter and two IRES sequences, is mixed with another polynucleotide encoding a *gag* gene product, *REV*, and *B7* or another immunomodulatory or immunostimulatory gene product such as IL-12 or GM-CSF. In this fashion, with a single or several injections of polynucleotide, immune responses against several HIV related immunogens can be raised. Likewise, one polynucleotide comprising a REV independent gene product, such as those described in WO 93/20212, *B7*, and another immunomodulatory or immunostimulatory gene, such as IL-12 or GM-CSF, are mixed with another REV-dependent, or REV-independent bi- or tri-cistronic expression construct. Furthermore, multiple bi- or tri-cistronic constructs encoding HIV or other antigens could be prepared and mixed to produce a multivalent combination polynucleotide vaccine.

Immune responses induced by our *env*, *REV*, and *gag* polynucleotide vaccine constructs are demonstrated in mice, rabbits, and primates. Monitoring antibody production to *env* in mice allows confirmation that a given construct is suitably immunogenic, i.e., a high proportion of vaccinated animals show an antibody response. Mice also provide the most facile animal model suitable for testing CTL induction by our constructs and are therefore used to evaluate whether a particular construct is able to generate such activity. However, mouse cell lines have been observed to not support efficient *REV* or *tat*

- 25 -

functions. This observation was made in the context of HIV LTR driven expression of late genes and a limited amount of data indicates that heterologous promoters allow *REV* function in mouse cells.

5 Rabbits and monkeys (African Green, rhesus, chimpanzees) provide additional species including primates for antibody evaluation in larger, non-rodent animals. These species are also preferred to mice for antisera neutralization assays due to high levels of endogenous neutralizing activities against retroviruses observed in mouse sera.

10 These data demonstrate that sufficient immunogenicity is engendered by our vaccines to achieve protection in experiments in a chimpanzee/HIVIIIB challenge model. The currently emerging and increasingly accepted definition of protection in the scientific community is moving away from so-called "sterilizing immunity", which indicates complete protection from HIV infection, to prevention

15 of disease. A number of correlates of this goal include reduced blood viral titer, as measured either by HIV reverse transcriptase activity, by infectivity of samples of serum, by ELISA assay of p24 or other HIV antigen concentration in blood, increased CD4⁺ T-cell concentration, and by extended survival rates [see, for example, Cohen, J., Science

20 262:1820-1821, 1993, for a discussion of the evolving definition of anti-HIV vaccine efficacy]. The immunogens of the instant invention also generate neutralizing immune responses against infectious (clinical, primary field) isolates of HIV.

25

Immunology

A. Antibody Responses to env

30

1. gp160 and gp120. An ELISA assay is used to determine whether vaccine vectors expressing either secreted gp120 or membrane-bound gp160 are efficacious for production of *env*-specific antibodies. Initial in vitro characterization of *env* expression by our vaccination vectors is provided by immunoblot analysis of gp160 transfected cell lysates. These data confirm and quantitate gp160 expression using anti-gp41 and anti-gp120 monoclonal antibodies to visualize transfectant cell gp160 expression. In one embodiment of this invention, gp160 is

5 preferred to gp120 for the following reasons: (1) an initial gp120 vector gave inconsistent immunogenicity in mice and was very poorly or non-responsive in African Green Monkeys; (2) gp160 contributes additional neutralizing antibody as well as CTL epitopes by providing the addition of approximately 190 amino acid residues due to the inclusion of gp41; (3) gp160 expression is more similar to viral *env* with respect to tetramer assembly and overall conformation; and (4) we find that, like the success of membrane-bound, influenza HA constructs for producing neutralizing antibody responses in mice, ferrets, and
10 nonhuman primates [see Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993; Montgomery, D., et al., *DNA and Cell Biol.* 12:777-783, 1993] anti-gp160 antibody generation is superior to anti-gp120 antibody generation. Selection of which type of *env*, or whether a cocktail of
15 *env* subfragments, is preferred is determined by the experiments outlined below.

20 2. Presence and Breadth of Neutralizing Activity. ELISA positive antisera from rabbits and monkeys is tested and shown to neutralize both homologous and heterologous HIV strains.

25 3. V3 vs. non-V3 Neutralizing Antibodies. A major goal for *env* PNVs is to generate broadly neutralizing antibodies. It has now been shown that antibodies directed against V3 loops are very strain specific, and the serology of this response has been used to define strains.

30 a. Non-V3 neutralizing antibodies appear to primarily recognize discontinuous, structural epitopes within gp120 which are responsible for CD4 binding. Antibodies to this domain are polyclonal and more broadly cross-neutralizing probably due to restraints on mutations imposed by the need for the virus to bind its cellular ligand. An in vitro assay is used to test for blocking gp120 binding to CD4 immobilized on 96 well plates by sera from immunized animals. A second in vitro assay detects direct antibody binding to synthetic peptides representing selected V3 domains immobilized on plastic.

- 37 -

These assays are compatible for antisera from any of the animal types used in our studies and define the types of neutralizing antibodies our vaccines have generated as well as provide an in vitro correlate to virus neutralization.

5 b. gp41 harbors at least one major neutralization determinant, corresponding to the highly conserved linear epitope recognized by the broadly neutralizing 2F5 monoclonal antibody (commercially available from Viral Testing Systems Corp., Texas Commerce Tower, 600 Travis Street, Suite 4750, Houston, TX 77002-3005(USA), or Waldheim Pharmazeutika GmbH, Boltzmangasse 11, A-1091 Wien, Austria), as well as other potential sites including the well-conserved "fusion peptide" domain located at the N-terminus of gp41. Besides the detection of antibodies directed against gp41 by immunoblot as described above, an in vitro assay test is used for antibodies which bind to synthetic peptides representing these domains immobilized on plastic.

20 4. Maturation of the Antibody Response. In HIV seropositive patients, the neutralizing antibody responses progress from chiefly anti-V3 to include more broadly neutralizing antibodies comprising the structural gp120 domain epitopes described above (#3), including gp41 epitopes. These types of antibody responses are monitored over the course of both time and subsequent vaccinations.

25 B. T Cell Reactivities Against *env*, *REV*, *nef* and *gag*.

30 1. Generation of CTL Responses. Viral proteins which are synthesized within cells give rise to MHC I-restricted CTL responses. Each of these proteins elicit CTL in seropositive patients. Our vaccines also are able to elicit CTL in mice. The immunogenetics of mouse strains are conducive to such studies, as demonstrated with influenza NP, [see Ulmer et al., Science 259:1745-1749, 1993]. Several epitopes have been defined for the HIV proteins *env*, *REV*, *nef* and *gag* in Balb/c mice, thus facilitating in vitro CTL culture and cytotoxicity assays. Additionally, it is advantageous to use syngenic tumor lines,

such as the murine mastocytoma P815, transfected with these genes to provide targets for CTL as well as for *in vitro* antigen specific restimulation. Methods for defining immunogens capable of eliciting MHC class I-restricted cytotoxic T lymphocytes are known [see Calin-Laurens, et al., Vaccine 11(9):974-978, 1993; see particularly Eriksson, et al., Vaccine 11(8):859-865, 1993, wherein T-cell activating epitopes on the HIV gp120 were mapped in primates and several regions, including gp120 amino acids 142-192, 296-343, 367-400, and 410-453 were each found to induce lymphoproliferation; furthermore, discrete regions 248-269 and 270-295 were lymphoproliferative. A peptide encompassing amino acids 152-176 was also found to induce HIV neutralizing antibodies], and these methods may be used to identify immunogenic epitopes for inclusion in the PNV of this invention.

Alternatively, the entire gene encoding gp160, gp120, protease, or gag could be used. For additional review on this subject, see for example, Shirai et al., J. Immunol. 148:1657-1667, 1992; Choppin et al., J. Immunol. 147:569-574, 1991; Choppin et al., J. Immunol. 147:575-583, 1991; Berzofsky et al., J. Clin. Invest. 88:876-884, 1991. As used herein, T-cell effector function is associated with mature T-cell phenotype, for example, cytotoxicity, cytokine secretion for B-cell activation, and/or recruitment or stimulation of macrophages and neutrophils.

2. Measurement of TH Activities. Spleen cell cultures derived from vaccinated animals are tested for recall to specific antigens by addition of either recombinant protein or peptide epitopes. Activation of T cells by such antigens, presented by accompanying splenic antigen presenting cells, APCs, is monitored by proliferation of these cultures or by cytokine production. The pattern of cytokine production also allows classification of TH response as type 1 or type 2. Because dominant TH2 responses appear to correlate with the exclusion of cellular immunity in immunocompromised seropositive patients, it is possible to define the type of response engendered by a given PNV in patients, permitting manipulation of the resulting immune responses.

- 29 -

3. Delayed Type Hypersensitivity (DTH). DTH to viral antigen after i.d. injection is indicative of cellular, primarily MHC II-restricted, immunity. Because of the commercial availability of recombinant HIV proteins and synthetic peptides for known epitopes, DTH responses are easily determined in vaccinated vertebrates using these reagents, thus providing an additional in vivo correlate for inducing cellular immunity.

10 **Protection**

Based upon the above immunologic studies, it is predictable that our vaccines are effective in vertebrates against challenge by virulent HIV. These studies are accomplished in an HIVIIIB/chimpanzee challenge model after sufficient vaccination of these animals with a PNV construct, or a cocktail of PNV constructs comprised of gp160IIIB, gagIIIB, nefIIIB and REVIIIB. The IIIB strain is useful in this regard as the chimpanzee titer of lethal doses of this strain has been established. However, the same studies are envisioned using any strain of HIV and the epitopes specific to or heterologous to the given strain. A second vaccination/challenge model, in addition to chimpanzees, is the *scid-hu* PBL mouse. This model allows testing of the human lymphocyte immune system and our vaccine with subsequent HIV challenge in a mouse host. This system is advantageous as it is easily adapted to use with any HIV strain and it provides evidence of protection against multiple strains of primary field isolates of HIV. A third challenge model utilizes hybrid HIV/SIV viruses (SHIV), some of which have been shown to infect rhesus monkeys and lead to immunodeficiency disease resulting in death [see Li, J., et al., J. AIDS 5:639-646, 1992]. Vaccination of rhesus with our polynucleotide vaccine constructs is protective against subsequent challenge with lethal doses of SHIV.

PNV Construct Summary

HIV and other genes are preferably ligated into an expression vector which has been specifically optimized for polynucleotide vaccinations. According to this invention disclosure methods for producing several such vectors are enabled. Essentially all extraneous DNA is removed, leaving the essential elements of transcriptional promoter, immunogenic epitopes, and additional cistrons encoding immunoenhancing or immunomodulatory genes, with their own promoters or IRES, transcriptional terminator, bacterial origin of replication and antibiotic resistance gene, as previously described (see figure 2). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that introduction of RNA which has been transcribed *in vitro* to produce the multi-cistronic mRNAs encoded by the DNA counterparts of this invention natural forms an integral part of this invention. For this purpose, it is desirable to use as the transcriptional promoter such powerful RNA polymerase promoters as the T7 or SP6 promoters, and performing run-on transcription with a linearized DNA template. These methods are well known in the art.

Expression of HIV late genes such as *env* and *gag* is *REV*-dependent and requires that the *REV* response element (RRE) be present on the viral gene transcript. A secreted form of gp120 can be generated in the absence of *REV* by substitution of the gp120 leader peptide with a heterologous leader such as from tPA (tissue-type plasminogen activator), and preferably by a leader peptide such as is found in highly expressed mammalian proteins such as immunoglobulin leader peptides. We have inserted a tPA-gp120 chimeric gene into V1Jns which efficiently expresses secreted gp120 in transfected cells (RD, a human rhabdomyosarcoma line). We have also developed an IRES-based (IRES = internal ribosomal entry site) dicistronic V1Jns vector containing both gp160 (which harbors the RRE) and *REV* which efficiently expresses gp160 in transfected cell lines (293, a human embryonic kidney cell line; and RD). Monocistronic gp160 does not produce any protein upon transfection without the addition of a *REV* expression vector. Dicistronic gp160/*REV* produces similar amounts of gp160 as co-transfected gp160 and *REV* monocistronic vectors.

- 31 -

From these studies, it is predictable that dicistronic vectors more efficiently express gp160 following introduction *in vivo* intramuscularly relative to a mixture of gp160 and *REV* vectors because the dicistron insures the proximity of gp160 construct and *REV* within structurally extended, multi-nucleated muscle cells. This dicistronic strategy also supports expression of *gag* after the inclusion of the RRE within the transcript region of the vector. It also supports the expression of unrelated genes in a bi- or tri-cistronic PNV, such as co-expression of HIV immunogenic epitopes, influenza virus immunogenic epitopes, cancer-related antigens, and immunomodulatory genes such as interleukin, B7 and GM-CSF.

Representative Construct Components Include (but are not restricted to)
(see figure 2, Cistrons I, II, and III):

1. tPA-gp120MN;
2. gp160IIIB/IRES/REVIIIB;
3. gp160IIIB;
4. REVIIIB;
5. *tat/REV/gp160* (a genomic IIIB clone which weakly expresses gp160);
6. REV/gp160;
7. gp160MN;
8. gp160 from clinically relevant primary HIV isolates;
9. nef, using the gene from clinically relevant strains;
10. *gagIIIB*: for anti-*gag* CTL;
11. tPA-gp120IIIB: for chimp studies;
12. gp160 with structural mutations: V3 loop substitutions from clinically relevant strains of HIV; several mutations on several constructs such as variable loop removal, Asn mutations to remove steric carbohydrate obstacles to structural, neutralizing antibody epitopes; and CD4 binding site knockout mutants;
13. gp41: to specifically elicit anti-gp41 neutralizing

- 32 -

antibodies, particularly the 2F5 monoclonal antibody epitope, located directly anterior to the transmembrane domain, which is broadly conserved across many strains. This peptide is difficult to express in the absence of gp120 and requires several strategies, e.g., a recent report found that the 2F5 epitope spliced into an influenza HA loop tip could elicit HIV neutralizing antibodies; alternatively, provision of appropriate leader sequences, as in the tPA signal peptide leader sequence, allows expression of this gene product;

10 14. *gag*: similar to construct from #5 above, using the gene from clinically relevant strains;

15 15. *rev*: for gp160 and *gag* dicistronics;

16. B7 coding sequences;

17. GM-CSF sequences;

18. Interleukin sequences, particularly encoding IL-12;

19. Tumor associated antigens;

20. Genes encoding antigens expressed by pathogens other than HIV, such as, but not limited to, influenza virus nucleoprotein, hemagglutinin, matrix, neuraminidase, and other antigenic proteins; herpes simplex virus genes; human papillomavirus genes; tuberculosis antigens; hepatitis A, B, or C virus antigens; and combinations of these and other antigens to form at least dicistronic constructs which may be combined with multiple other polycistronic constructs to provide a cocktail composition capable of raising immune responses against all of the represented pathogens or tumor antigens.

30 In the HIV env constructs, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize the desirability of expressing nucleic acids encoding various env V3 loop amino acid sequences. As an example, any or all of the following amino acid sequences, or portions thereof, may be encoded by HIV polynucleotide immunogens of this invention:

- 1 -

**GP160 V3 LOOP SEQUENCE SUMMARY FOR PNV
CONSTRUCTS**

- 5 North American/European Consensus, SEQ.ID:1:
Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile His Ile **Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala**
Phe Tyr Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys
- 10 MN, SEQ.ID:2:
Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Tyr Asn Lys Arg Lys Arg Ile His Ile **Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala**
Phe Tyr Thr Thr Lys Asn Ile Ile Gly Thr Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys
- 15 IIIB (HXB2R), SEQ.ID:3:
Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Arg Ile Arg Ile Gln Arg **Gly Pro Gly**
Arg Ala Phe Val Thr Ile Gly Lys Ile Gly Asn Met Arg Gln Ala His Cys
- 20 116-v, SEQ.ID:4:
Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Gly Ile His Ile **Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala**
Phe Tyr Thr Thr Gly Lys Ile Ile Gly Asn Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys
- 25 452-p, SEQ.ID:5:
Cys Thr Arg Pro Ser Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile His Ile **Gly Pro Gly Lys**
Ala Phe Tyr Ala Thr Gly Ala Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys
- 30 146-v, SEQ.ID:6:
Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile His Ile **Ala Pro Gly Arg Ala**
Phe Tyr Ala Thr Gly Asp Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys

The protective efficacy of polynucleotide HIV immunogens against subsequent viral challenge is demonstrated by immunization with the non-replicating plasmid DNA of this invention. This is advantageous since no infectious agent is involved, no assembly of virus particles is required, and determinant selection is permitted. Furthermore, because the sequence of *gag* and protease and several of the other viral gene products is conserved among various strains of

HIV, protection against subsequent challenge by a virulent strain of HIV that is homologous to, as well as strains heterologous to the strain from which the cloned gene is obtained, is enabled.

5 The i.m. injection of a DNA expression vector encoding gp160 results in the generation of significant protective immunity against subsequent viral challenge. In particular, gp160-specific antibodies and primary CTLs are produced. Immune responses directed against conserved proteins can be effective despite the antigenic shift and drift of the variable envelope proteins. Because each of the HIV 10 gene products exhibit some degree of conservation, and because CTLs are generated in response to intracellular expression and MHC processing, it is predictable that many virus genes give rise to responses analogous to that achieved for gp160. Thus, many of these genes have 15 been cloned, as shown by the cloned and sequenced junctions in the expression vector (see below) such that these constructs are immunogenic agents in available form.

20 The invention offers a means to induce cross-strain protective immunity without the need for self-replicating agents or adjuvants. In addition, immunization with the instant polynucleotides offers a number of other advantages. First, this approach to vaccination should be applicable to tumors as well as infectious agents, since the CD8⁺ CTL response is important for both pathophysiological processes [K. Tanaka *et al.*, Annu. Rev. Immunol. **6**, 359 (1988)]. Therefore, 25 eliciting an immune response against a protein crucial to the transformation process may be an effective means of cancer protection or immunotherapy. Second, the generation of high titer antibodies against expressed proteins after injection of viral protein and human growth hormone DNA, [see for example D.-c. Tang *et al.*, Nature **356**, 152, 1992], indicates this is a facile and highly effective means of 30 making antibody-based vaccines, either separately or in combination with cytotoxic T-lymphocyte vaccines targeted towards conserved antigens.

The ease of producing and purifying DNA constructs compares favorably with traditional protein purification, facilitating the

- 15 -

generation of combination vaccines. Thus, multiple constructs, for example encoding gp160, gp120, gp41, or any other HIV gene may be prepared, mixed and co-administered. Finally, because protein expression is maintained following DNA injection [H. Lin *et al.*, Circulation **82**, 2217 (1990); R.N. Kitsis *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) **88**, 4138 (1991); E. Hansen *et al.*, FEBS Lett. **290**, 73 (1991); S. Jiao *et al.*, Hum. Gene Therapy **3**, 21 (1992); J.A. Wolff *et al.*, Human Mol. Genet. **1**, 363 (1992)], the persistence of B- and T-cell memory may be enhanced [D. Gray and P. Matzinger, J. Exp. Med. **174**, 969 (1991); S. Oehen *et al.*, *ibid.* **176**, 1273 (1992)], thereby engendering long-lived humoral and cell-mediated immunity.

The standard techniques of molecular biology for preparing and purifying DNA constructs enable the preparation of the DNA immunogens of this invention. While standard techniques of molecular biology are therefore sufficient for the production of the products of this invention, the specific constructs disclosed herein provide polynucleotide immunogens which surprisingly produce cross-strain and primary HIV isolate neutralization, a result heretofore unattainable with standard inactivated whole virus or subunit protein vaccines.

The amount of expressible DNA or transcribed RNA to be introduced into a vaccine recipient will depend on the strength of the transcriptional and translational promoters used and on the immunogenicity of the expressed gene product. In general, an immunologically or prophylactically effective dose of about 1 ng to 100 mg, and preferably about 10 µg to 300 µg is administered directly into muscle tissue. Subcutaneous injection, intradermal introduction, impression through the skin, and other modes of administration such as intraperitoneal, intravenous, or inhalation delivery are also contemplated. It is also contemplated that booster vaccinations are to be provided. Following vaccination with HIV polynucleotide immunogen, boosting with HIV protein immunogens such as gp160, gp120, and gag gene products is also contemplated. Parenteral administration, such as intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or other means of

administration of interleukin-12 protein, concurrently with or subsequent to parenteral introduction of the PNV of this invention and advantageous.

The polynucleotide may be naked, that is, unassociated with any proteins, adjuvants or other agents which impact on the recipient immune system. In this case, it is desirable for the polynucleotide to be in a physiologically acceptable solution, such as, but not limited to, sterile saline or sterile buffered saline. Alternatively, the DNA may be associated with liposomes, such as lecithin liposomes or other liposomes known in the art, as a DNA-liposome mixture, or the DNA may be associated with an adjuvant known in the art to boost immune responses, such as a protein or other carrier. Agents which assist in the cellular uptake of DNA, such as, but not limited to, calcium ions, may also be used to advantage. These agents are generally referred to herein as transfection facilitating reagents and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Techniques for coating microprojectiles coated with polynucleotide are known in the art and are also useful in connection with this invention.

Accordingly, one embodiment of this invention is a polynucleotide which, upon introduction into mammalian tissue, induces the co-expression in a single cell, in vivo, of two or three different discrete gene products, comprising:
a first transcriptional promoter which operates efficiently in eukaryotic cells upstream from and in transcriptional control of a first cistron;
a second cistron downstream from the first cistron, under transcriptional control either of the first transcriptional promoter, or under control of a second transcriptional promoter;
optionally, a third cistron downstream from the second cistron, under transcriptional control either of the first transcriptional promoter,
under control of a second transcriptional promoter, or under control of a third transcriptional promoter;
a transcriptional terminator following each of the first, second and third cistron, unless followed by another cistron lacking its own transcriptional promoter.

In another embodiment, the invention is a polynucleotide which comprises contiguous nucleic acid sequences which cannot replicate in eukaryotic cells but which are capable of being expressed to produce a gene product upon introduction of the polynucleotide into eukaryotic tissues *in vivo*. The encoded gene product preferably either acts as an immunostimulant or as an antigen capable of generating an immune response. Thus, the nucleic acid sequences in this embodiment encode a spliced REV gene, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) immunogenic epitope, and optionally, a cytokine or a T-cell costimulatory element, such as a member of the B7 family of proteins.

In another embodiment, the invention is a method for co-expression in a single cell, *in vivo*, of two or three different, discrete gene products, which comprises introducing between about 0.1 µg and 100 mg of a polynucleotide of this invention into the tissue of the vertebrate.

In another embodiment, the invention is a method for using a REV dependent HIV gene to induce immune responses *in vivo* which comprises:

- 20 a) isolating the REV dependent HIV gene;
- b) linking the isolated gene to regulatory sequences such that the gene is expressible by virtue of being operatively linked to control sequences which, when introduced into a living tissue, direct the transcription initiation and subsequent translation of the gene;
- 25 c) introducing the expressible gene into a living tissue;
- d) introducing a gene encoding HIV REV either in trans or in cis to the HIV REV dependent gene; and
- e) optionally, boosting with additional expressible HIV gene.

30 A further embodiment of this invention amounts to a method of inducing an antigen presenting cell to stimulate cytotoxic T-cell proliferation specific to HIV antigens. This involves exposing cells of a vertebrate *in vivo* to a polynucleotide which consists of an antigenic HIV epitope, REV if the antigenic HIV epitope depends on REV for efficient expression, and B7 encoding sequences.

The following examples are provided to further define the invention, without limiting the invention to the specifics of the examples.

5 Materials descriptions

Vectors pF411 and pF412: These vectors were subcloned from vector pSP62 which was constructed in R. Gallo's lab. pSP62 is an available reagent from Biotech Research Laboratories, Inc. pSP62 has a 12.5 kb XbaI fragment of the HXB2 genome subcloned from lambda HXB2. Sall and Xba I digestion of pSP62 yields to HXB2 fragments: 5'-XbaI/Sall, 6.5 kb and 3'- Sall/XbaI, 6 kb. These inserts were subcloned into pUC 18 at SmaI and Sall sites yielding pF411 (5'-XbaI/Sall) and pF412 (3'-XbaI/Sall). pF411 contains gag/pol and pF412 contains tat/rev/env/nef.

10
15
20
25
Repligen reagents:
recombinant rev (IIIB), #RP1024-10
rec. gp120 (IIIB), #RP1001-10
anti-rev monoclonal antibody, #RP1029-10
anti-gp120 mAB, #1C1, #RP1010-10

AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program:
anti-gp41 mAB hybridoma, Chessie 8, #526

EXAMPLE 1
VECTORS FOR VACCINE PRODUCTION

A) V1: The expression vector V1 was constructed from pCMVIE-AKI-DHFR [Y. Whang *et al.*, J. Virol. **61**, 1796 (1987)]. The AKI and DHFR genes were removed by cutting the vector with EcoR I and self-ligating. This vector does not contain intron A in the CMV promoter, so it was added as a PCR fragment that had a deleted internal Sac I site [at 1855 as numbered in B.S. Chapman *et al.*, Nuc. Acids Res. **19**, 3979 (1991)]. The template used for the PCR reactions was pCMVintA-Lux, made by ligating the Hind III and Nhe I fragment from pCMV6a120

5

[see B.S. Chapman *et al.*, *ibid.*] which includes hCMV-IE1 enhancer/promoter and intron A, into the Hind III and Xba I sites of pBL3 to generate pCMVIntBL. The 1881 base pair luciferase gene fragment (Hind III-Sma I Klenow filled-in) from RSV-Lux [J.R. de Wet *et al.*, Mol. Cell Biol. 7, 725, 1987] was cloned into the Sal I site of pCMVIntBL, which was Klenow filled-in and phosphatase treated.

10

The primers that spanned intron A are:

5' primer, SEQ. ID:7:

5'-CTATATAAGCAGAG CTCGTTAG-3'; The 3' primer, SEQ ID:8:
5'-GTAGCAAAGATCTAAGGACGGTGA CTGCAG-3'.

15

The primers used to remove the Sac I site are:

sense primer, SEQ ID:9:

5-GTATGTGTCTGAAAATGAGCGTGGAGATTGGGCTCGCAC-3'

and the antisense primer, SEQ ID:10:,

5'-GTGCGAGCCCAATCTCCACGCTCATTTCAGACACA TAC-3'.

20

The PCR fragment was cut with Sac I and Bgl II and inserted into the vector which had been cut with the same enzymes.

B) V1J EXPRESSION VECTOR, SEQ. ID:12:

25

Our purpose in creating V1J was to remove the promoter and transcription termination elements from our vector, V1, in order to place them within a more defined context, create a more compact vector, and to improve plasmid purification yields.

30

V1J is derived from vectors V1, (see Example 1) and pUC18, a commercially available plasmid. V1 was digested with SspI and EcoRI restriction enzymes producing two fragments of DNA. The smaller of these fragments, containing the CMVintA promoter and Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH) transcription termination elements which control the expression of heterologous genes (SEQ ID:13:), was purified from an agarose electrophoresis gel. The ends of this DNA

fragment were then "blunted" using the T4 DNA polymerase enzyme in order to facilitate its ligation to another "blunt-ended" DNA fragment.

pUC18 was chosen to provide the "backbone" of the expression vector. It is known to produce high yields of plasmid, is well-characterized by sequence and function, and is of minimum size. We removed the entire *lac* operon from this vector, which was unnecessary for our purposes and may be detrimental to plasmid yields and heterologous gene expression, by partial digestion with the HaeII restriction enzyme. The remaining plasmid was purified from an agarose electrophoresis gel, blunt-ended with the T4 DNA polymerase, treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase, and ligated to the CMVintA/BGH element described above. Plasmids exhibiting either of two possible orientations of the promoter elements within the pUC backbone were obtained. One of these plasmids gave much higher yields of DNA in *E. coli* and was designated V1J (SEQ. ID:12:). This vector's structure was verified by sequence analysis of the junction regions and was subsequently demonstrated to give comparable or higher expression of heterologous genes compared with V1.

20 C) V1Jneo EXPRESSION VECTOR, SEQ. ID:14:

It was necessary to remove the *amp^r* gene used for antibiotic selection of bacteria harboring V1J because ampicillin may not be used in large-scale fermenters. The *amp^r* gene from the pUC backbone of V1J was removed by digestion with SspI and Eam1105I restriction enzymes. The remaining plasmid was purified by agarose gel electrophoresis, blunt-ended with T4 DNA polymerase, and then treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase. The commercially available *kan^r* gene, derived from transposon 903 and contained within the pUC4K plasmid, was excised using the PstI restriction enzyme, purified by agarose gel electrophoresis, and blunt-ended with T4 DNA polymerase. This fragment was ligated with the V1J backbone and plasmids with the *kan^r* gene in either orientation were derived which were designated as V1Jneo #'s 1 and 3. Each of these plasmids was confirmed by restriction enzyme digestion analysis, DNA sequencing of

the junction regions, and was shown to produce similar quantities of plasmid as V1J. Expression of heterologous gene products was also comparable to V1J for these V1Jneo vectors. We arbitrarily selected V1Jneo#3, referred to as V1Jneo hereafter (SEQ. ID:14:), which contains the kan^r gene in the same orientation as the amp^r gene in V1J as the expression construct.

D) V1Jns EXPRESSION VECTOR:

An Sfi I site was added to V1Jneo to facilitate integration studies. A commercially available 13 base pair Sfi I linker (New England BioLabs) was added at the Kpn I site within the BGH sequence of the vector. V1Jneo was linearized with Kpn I, gel purified, blunted by T4 DNA polymerase, and ligated to the blunt Sfi I linker. Clonal isolates were chosen by restriction mapping and verified by sequencing through the linker. The new vector was designated V1Jns. Expression of heterologous genes in V1Jns (with Sfi I) was comparable to expression of the same genes in V1Jneo (with Kpn I).

E) pGEM-3-IRES: The encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) internal ribosomal entry site (IRES) allows efficient expression of two genes within a single mRNA transcript when it is juxtaposed between them. We have utilized this non-coding gene segment to create dicistronic expression vectors for polynucleotide vaccines. The EMCV IRES segment was subcloned as a 0.6 kb EcoR1/BssHII digestion fragment from the pCITE-1 plasmid (Novagen). This fragment was agarose gel-purified, blunt-ended using T4 DNA polymerase and subsequently ligated into pGEM-3 (Promega) which had been XbaI-digested, blunt-ended with T4 DNA polymerase, and phosphatased. Clones were obtained for each of the two possible orientations of this DNA within pGEM-3 and each junction site verified by DNA sequencing. The preferred orientation for subsequent construction of dicistronic vectors positioned the NcoI site within the IRES proximal to BamHI site within pGEM-3. This vector is referred to as pGEM-3-IRES.

5 F) pGEM-3-IRES*: A second IRES vector was prepared containing mutations in the IRES sequence (IRES*) conferred by a PCR oligomer which may optimize IRES-driven expression compared to wild type IRES. PCR amplification of IRES* was performed using pCITE-1 plasmid (Novagen) with the following sense and antisense oligomers:
10 5'-GGT ACA AGA TCT ACT ATA GGG AGA CCG GAA TTC CGC-3', SEQ. ID:11:, and 5'-CCA CAT AGA TCT GTT CCA TGG TTG TGG CAA TAT TAT CAT CG-3', SEQ. ID:15:, respectively. The mutated residue, underlined in the antisense codon, eliminates an upstream ATG from the preferred ATG contained within the NcoI/Kozak sequence at the 3'-terminal end of the IRES

15 G) pGEM-3-IRES/REV: HIVIIIb *REV* was PCR amplified from pCV-1 (catalogue #303, NIH AIDS Research and Reference Program) using synthetic oligomers. The sense and antisense oligomers were 5'-GGT ACA AGA TCT ACC ATG GCA GGA AGA AGC GGA GAC AGC-3', SEQ. ID:16:, and 5'-CCA CAT AGA TCT GAT ATC GCA CTA TTC TTT AGC TCC TGA CTC C-3', SEQ. ID:17:, respectively.
20 These oligomers provide BglII sites at either end of the translation open reading frame as well as an EcoRV site directly upstream from the BglII site at the 3'-terminal end of *rev*. After PCR, the *REV* gene was treated with NcoI (located within the Kozak sequence) and BglII restriction enzymes and ligated with pGEM-3-IRES which had been treated with NcoI and BamHI restriction enzymes. Each ligation junction as well as the entire 0.3 kb *REV* gene was confirmed by DNA sequencing.
25

30 H) V1Jns-tPA: In order to provide an heterologous leader peptide sequence to secreted and/or membrane proteins, V1Jn was modified to include the human tissue-specific plasminogen activator (tPA) leader. Two synthetic complementary oligomers were annealed and then ligated into V1Jn which had been BglII digested. The sense and antisense oligomers were 5'-GATC ACC ATG GAT GCA ATG AAG AGA GGG CTC TGC TGT GTG CTG CTG CTG TGT GGA GCA GTC TTC GTT

TCG CCC AGC GA-3', SEQ.ID:18:, and 5'-GAT CTC GCT GGG TGA
AAC GAA GAC TGC TCC ACA CAG CAG CAC ACA GC-
GAG CCC TCT CTT CAT TGC ATC CAT GGT-3', SEQ. ID:19:. The
Kozak sequence is underlined in the sense oligomer. These oligomers
have overhanging bases compatible for ligation to BglII-cleaved
sequences. After ligation the upstream BglII site is destroyed while the
downstream BglII is retained for subsequent ligations. Both the
junction sites as well as the entire tPA leader sequence were verified by
DNA sequencing. Additionally, in order to conform with our consensus
optimized vector V1Jns (=V1Jneo with an SfiI site), an SfiI restriction
site was placed at the KpnI site within the BGH terminator region of
V1Jn-tPA by blunting the KpnI site with T4 DNA polymerase followed
by ligation with an SfiI linker (catalogue #1138, New England BioLabs).
This modification was verified by restriction digestion and agarose gel
electrophoresis.

I) V1Jns-HIVIIIb REV: *REV* was amplified by PCR as described
above for pGEM-3-IRES/*REV*, digested with BglII restriction enzyme,
and ligated into V1Jns which had been BglII- and calf intestinal alkaline
phosphatase-treated. Ligation junctions were confirmed by DNA
sequencing and expression of *REV* was verified by *in vitro* transfection
of RD cells and immunoblot analysis (greater than 1 µg *REV* obtained
per 10⁶ cells).

J) pGEM-3-RRE/IRES/REV: In order to make a cassette consisting of
the RRE response element (RRE) which is required to be on an RNA
transcript in order for *REV*-dependent expression to occur, the RRE
from HIV strain HXB2 was obtained by PCR using the following
synthetic oligomers: sense oligomer, 5'-GGT ACA TGA TCA GA-
ATC GCCC GGG C CGA GAT CTT CAG ACT TGG AGG AGG
3', SEQ.ID:20:; and antisense oligomer, 5'-CCA CAT TGA TCA C
CTT GTG TAA TTG TTA ATT TCT CTG TCC-3', SEQ.ID:21:.
These oligomers provide BclI restriction sites at either end of the insert
as well as EcoRV and SrfI sites at the 5'-end of the insert. The RRE

- 44 -

was blunt-end ligated into pGEM-3-/IRES/REV at the HincII restriction site which precedes IRES. The ligation products were verified by restriction enzyme mapping and by DNA sequencing across the ligation junctions.

5

EXAMPLE 2

gp120 Vaccines:

Expression of the *REV* -dependent *env* gene as gp120 was conducted as follows: gp120 was PCR-cloned from the MN strain of HIV with either the native leader peptide sequence (V1Jns-gp120), or as a fusion with the tissue-plasminogen activator (tPA) leader peptide replacing the native leader peptide (V1Jns-tPA-gp120). tPA-gp120 expression has been shown to be *REV*-independent [B.S. Chapman et al., Nuc. Acids Res. **19**, 3979 (1991); it should be noted that other leader sequences would provide a similar function in rendering the gp120 gene *REV* independent]. This was accomplished by preparing the following gp120 constructs utilizing the above described vectors:

I. gp120 VACCINE CONSTRUCTS:

A) V1Jns-tPA-HIVMN gp120: HIVMN gp120 gene (Medimmune) was PCR amplified using oligomers designed to remove the first 30 amino acids of the peptide leader sequence and to facilitate cloning into V1Jns-tPA creating a chimeric protein consisting of the tPA leader peptide followed by the remaining gp120 sequence following amino acid residue 30. This design allows for *REV* -independent gp120 expression and secretion of soluble gp120 from cells harboring this plasmid. The sense and antisense PCR oligomers used were 5'-CCC CGG ATC CTG ATC ACA GAA AAA TTG TGGGTC ACA GTC-3', SEQ. ID:22:, and 5'-C CCC AGG AATC CAC CTG TTA GCG CTT TTC TCT CTG CAC CAC TCT TCT C-3', SEQ. ID:23:. The translation stop codon is underlined. These oligomers contain BamHI restriction enzyme sites at either end of the translation open reading frame with a BclI site located 3' to the BamHI of the sense oligomer. The PCR product was sequentially digested with BclI followed by BamHI and ligated into

10

15

20

25

30

- 43 -

V1Jns-tPA which had been BglII digested followed by calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase treatment. The resulting vector was sequenced to confirm inframe fusion between the tPA leader and gp120 coding sequence, and gp120 expression and secretion was verified by immunoblot analysis of transfected RB cells. Thus, this vector encoding the tPA-HIVMN-gp120 is useful for inclusion in a bi- or tri-cistronic construct expressing gag, B7 or other antigens.

B) V1-tPA-HIV MN gp120: A slightly different version of the chimeric tPA-HIV MN gp120 vector described above was made using an earlier version of our basic vaccine expression vector, V1 (see Nucleic Acid Pharmaceuticals patent), which contained a somewhat different tPA peptide leader sequence from that described for V1Jns-tPA.

In either of the foregoing PNV constructs, provision of an IRES sequence after the translation stop codon, and downstream cloning of immunomodulatory genes such as B7, provides bi- or tri-cistronic polynucleotides useful according to the method of this invention. These PNV's efficiently express both gene products.

C) V1Jns-tPA-HIV IIIB gp120: This vector is analogous to I.A. except that the HIV IIIB strain was used for gp120 sequence. The sense and antisense PCR oligomers used were: 5'-GGT ACA TGA TCA CA GAA AAA TTG TGG GTC ACA GTC-3', SEQ.ID:24:, and 5'-CCA CAT TGA TCA GAT ATC TTA TCT TTT TTC TCT CTG CAC CAC TCT TC-3', SEQ.ID:25:, respectively. These oligomers provide BclI sites at either end of the insert as well as an EcoRV just upstream of the BclI site at the 3'-end. The 5'-terminal BclI site allows ligation into the BglII site of V1Jns-tPA to create a chimeric tPA-gp120 gene encoding the tPA leader sequence and gp120 without its native leader sequence. Ligation products were verified by restriction digestion and DNA sequencing.

- 46 -

II. IN VITRO gp120 VACCINE EXPRESSION:

5 In vitro expression was tested in transfected human rhabdomyosarcoma (RD) cells for these constructs. Quantitation of secreted tPA-gp120 from transfected RD cells showed that VIJns-tPA-gp120 vector produced secreted gp120.

III. IN VIVO gp120 VACCINATION:

10 See figure 12 (mouse data):

Anti-gp120 ELISA Titers Elicited
by Secreted gp120*

15

	<u>Species</u>	<u>GMT (range)</u>
20	mouse (post 2 rounds, 200 μ g per round)	5.310 (1.8 x 10 ³ - 1.5 x 10 ⁴)
25	rabbit (post 3 rounds, 2 mg per round)	143 (75- 212)
30	A.G. monkey (post 2 rounds, 2 mg per round)	171 (<10-420)

*Using VIJns-tPA-gp120IIB as the inoculation vector, intramuscularly.

V1Jns-tPA-gp120MN PNV-induced Class II MHC-restricted T lymphocyte gp120 specific antigen reactivities.

Balb/c mice which had been vaccinated two times with 200 µg V1Jns-tPA-gp120MN were sacrificed and their spleens extracted for in vitro determinations of helper T lymphocyte reactivities to recombinant gp120. T cell proliferation assays were performed with PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cells) using recombinant gp120IIIB (Repligen, catalogue #RP1016-20) at 5 µg/ml with 4 x 10⁵ cells/ml. Basal levels of ³H-thymidine uptake by these cells were obtained by culturing the cells in media alone, while maximum proliferation was induced using ConA stimulation at 2 µg/ml. ConA-induced reactivities peak at ~3 days and were harvested at that time point with media control samples while antigen-treated samples were harvested at 5 days with an additional media control. Vaccinated mice responses were compared with naive, age-matched syngenic mice. ConA positive controls gave very high proliferation for both naive and immunized mice as expected. Very strong helper T cell memory responses were obtained by gp120 treatment in vaccinated mice while the naive mice did not respond (the threshold for specific reactivity is an stimulation index (SI) of >3-4; SI is calculated as the ratio of sample cpm/media cpm). SI's of 65 and 14 were obtained for the vaccinated mice which compares with anti-gp120 ELISA titers of 5643 and 11,900, respectively, for these mice. Interestingly, for these two mice the higher responder for antibody gave significantly lower T cell reactivity than the mouse having the lower antibody titer. This experiment demonstrates that the secreted gp120 vector efficiently activates helper T cells *in vivo* as well as generates strong antibody responses. In addition, each of these immune responses was determined using antigen which was heterologous compared to that encoded by the inoculation PNV (IIIB vs. MN):

Splenic T Cell Proliferation Responses to rgp120 Following
Vaccination with V1Jns-tPA-gp120MN

Avg. CPM (Stimulation Index)

	Mouse #(agg120 titer) ³	Media ¹ rgp120 ²	ConA ¹	Media ²
5	#1 (naive; <10)	339 (1)	185,358 (546)	187 (1)
				574 (3)
10	#2 (naive; <10)	237 (1)	229,775 (969)	283 (1)
		(1.8)		511
15	#3 (immune; 5643)	317 (1)	221,003 (697)	354 (1)
	23,109 (65)			
20	#4 (immune; 11,900)	229 (1)	243,427 (1063)	235 (1)
	3384 (14)			

¹Cells harvested on day 4 following 24 hr with ³H-thymidine.
ConA was used at 2 µg/ml concentration.

²Cells harvested on day 5 following 24 hr with ³H-thymidine.
Recombinant gp120IIIB was used at 5 µg/ml concentration.

³Anti-gp120IIIB reciprocal endpoint ELISA titers and
proliferation assays performed following 2 rounds of 200 µg
DNA/mouse (Balb/c).

The foregoing data clearly demonstrates efficient in vivo
expression of relevant HIV antigens with a polynucleotide vaccine
antigen and elicitation of specific immune responses to the expressed
gene product. This construct is easily modified to form a bi-cistronic
PNV of this invention by including, downstream from the gp120
translation stop codon, a second or third cistron encoding REV, B7,
gag or other antigens unrelated to HIV, such as influenza nucleoprotein
or hemagglutinin encoding genes.

EXAMPLE 3gp160 VACCINES

In addition to secreted gp120 constructs, we have prepared expression constructs for full-length, membrane-bound gp160. The rationales for a gp160 construct, in addition to gp120, are (1) more epitopes are available both for both CTL stimulation as well as neutralizing antibody production including gp41, against which a potent HIV neutralizing monoclonal antibody (2F5, see above) is directed; (2) a more native protein structure may be obtained relative to virus-produced gp160; and, (3) the success of membrane-bound influenza HA constructs for immunogenicity [Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993; Montgomery, D., et al., DNA and Cell Biol., 12:777-783, 1993].

gp160 retains substantial *REV* dependence even with a heterologous leader peptide sequence. Therefore, two strategies independent from that employed for gp120 expression were developed for preparing a gp160 expression vector: (1) subcloning into V1Jns a genomic HIV DNA fragment reported to be effective for heterologous gp160 expression containing *tat*, *REV* and gp160 in entirety (V1Jns-*tat/REV/env*), [Wang et al., P.N.A.S. USA 90:4156-4160 (May, 1993); all of the data reported in that study were generated using bupivacaine injection about 24 hours prior to nucleic acid injection. As bupivacaine is known to cause muscle damage, this is a regimen that clearly could not be used to immunize humans], and (2) PCR-cloning a minimal gp160 ORF into a dicistronic vector before the EMCV internal ribosomal entry site (IRES) to efficiently reinitiate translation following gp160 translation for a second cistron encoding *REV*. This construct ensures effective simultaneous production of both gp160 and *REV* proteins (V1Jns-gp160/IRES/*rev*). Each of these vectors has been prepared in addition to the monocistronic vectors V1Jns-gp160 and V1Jns-*REV*. Because there is evidence, in the literature and from our own experiments (see below), that the *env* mRNA requires the *tat/REV* splice donor (SD) site for stability in heterologous expression systems, V1Jns-gp160 and V1Jns-gp160/IRES/*REV* were also prepared with this

SD inserted upstream of the *env* ORF. These vaccine constructs were prepared as follows.

I. gp160 VACCINE CONSTRUCTS:

Both gp160 expression vectors, V1Jns-gp160 and V1Jns-gp160/IRES/rev (see A and B below) were prepared with the tat/rev splice donor (SD) inserted immediately upstream of gp160 sequences at the PstI site within V1Jns (this is the solitary PstI site within both of these vectors). Synthetic complementary oligomers encoding the SD were designed to ligate into the PstI site retaining the original site at the 5'-end but destroying the PstI site at the 3'-end of the insert after ligation. The oligomer sequences used were: 5'-GTC ACC GTC CTC TAT CAA AGC AGT AAG TAG TAC ATG CA-3', SEQ.ID:26: and 5'-TGT ACT ACT TAC TGC TTT GAT AGA GGA CGG TGA CTG CA-3', SEQ.ID:27:. The resulting plasmids were verified by restriction digestion mapping and by DNA sequencing across the entire SD/PstI region.

A). V1Jns-HIVIIIbgp160: HIVIIIb gp160 was cloned by PCR amplification from plasmid pF412 which contains the 3'-terminal half of the HIVIIIb genome derived from HIVIIIb clone HXB2. The PCR sense and antisense oligomers were 5'-GGT ACA TGA TCA ACC ATG AGA GTG AAG GAG AAA TAT CAG C-3', SEQ. ID:28:, and 5'-CCA CAT TGA TCA GAT ATC CCC ATC TTA TAG CAA AAT CCT TTC C-3', SEQ. ID:29:, respectively. The Kozak sequence and translation stop codon are underlined. These oligomers provide BclI restriction enzyme sites outside of the translation open reading frame at both ends of the *env* gene. (BclI-digested sites are compatible for ligation with BglII-digested sites with subsequent loss of sensitivity to both restriction enzymes. BclI was chosen for PCR-cloning gp160 because this gene contains internal BglII and as well as BamHI sites). The antisense oligomer also inserts an EcoRV site just prior to the BclI site as described above for other PCR-derived genes. The amplified gp160 gene was agarose gel-purified, digested with BclI, and ligated to V1Jns

which had been digested with BglII and treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase. The cloned gene was about 2.6 kb in size and each junction of gp160 with V1Jns was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

5 B). V1Jns-HIV_{IIIb} gp160/IRES/REV: pGEM-3-IRES/REV was digested with HindII and SmaI restriction enzymes (contained within the pGEM-3 multi-linker region) to remove the entire IRES/REV sequence (~0.9 kb) and then ligated with V1Jns-HIV_{IIIb}gp160 which had been digested with EcoRV and phosphatased. This procedure 10 yielded an 8.3 kb dicistronic V1Jns containing gp160 followed by IRES and REV which directs expression of both of these HIV gene products. All of the junction regions were verified by DNA sequencing.

15 C) V1Jns-tPA-HIV_{IIIB} gp160: This vector is similar to Example 2(C) above, except that the full-length gp160, without the native leader sequence, was obtained by PCR. The sense oligomer was the same as used in I.C. and the antisense oligomer was 5'-CCA CAT TGA TCA GAT ATC CCC ATC TTA TAG CAA AAT CCT TTC C-3', SEQ.ID:30:. These oligomers provide BcII sites at either end of the insert as well as an EcoRV just upstream of the BcII site at the 3'-end. 20 The 5'-terminal BcII site allows ligation into the BglII site of V1Jns-tPA to create a chimeric tPA-gp160 gene encoding the tPA leader sequence and gp160 without its native leader sequence. Ligation products were 25 verified by restriction digestion and DNA sequencing.

D) V1Jns-tat/rev/env_{IIIB}: This expression vector is patterned after one described by D. Rekosh et al. [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85, 334 (1988)] employing a "genomic" segment of an HIV-1 IIIB clone (HXB2) encompassing unspliced tat, rev, and env in their entirety. V1Jns was 30 digested with BglII followed by T4 DNA polymerase blunting and calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase treatment. A SalI/XhoI fragment of the IIIB genome contained within pF412 was obtained by restriction digestion and blunted with T4 DNA polymerase. Ligation products were verified by restriction digestion mapping and DNA sequencing.

E) V1Jns-*rev/cmv*IIIB: This vector is a variation of the one described in section D above except that the entire *tat* coding region in exon 1 is deleted up to the beginning of the *REV* open reading frame. V1Jns-gp160IIIB (see section A. above) was digested with PstI and KpnI restriction enzymes to remove the 5'-region of the gp160 gene. PCR amplification was used to obtain a DNA segment encoding the first *REV* exon up to the KpnI site in gp160 from the HXB2 genomic clone. The sense and antisense PCR oligomers were 5'-GGT ACA CTG CAG TCA CCG TCC T ATG GCA GGA AGA AGC GGA GAC-3', SEQ.ID:31; and 5'-CCA CAT CA GGT ACC CCA TAA TAG ACT GTG ACC-3', SEQ.ID:32; respectively. These oligomers provide PstI and KpnI restriction enzyme sites at the 5'- and 3'- termini of the DNA fragment, respectively. The resulting DNA was digested with PstI and KpnI, purified from an agarose electrophoretic gel, and ligated with V1Jns-gp160(PstI/KpnI). The resulting plasmid was verified by restriction enzyme digestion.

II. IN VITRO EXPRESSION OF gp160 VACCINE:

RD and 293 cells were transiently transfected with gp160 and REV expression constructs. A Western blot analysis shown in Fig. 5 using an anti-gp41 monoclonal antibody (Chessie 8, NIH AIDS Research and Reference Program #526) showed that gp160 expression by V1Jns-gp160 (SD) required the addition of V1Jns-REV (this vector produces > 1 µg REV/10⁶ cells in transient transfections). V1Jns-gp160/IRES/REV efficiently expressed gp160 without additional REV added in trans, confirming function of the dicistron. Similar results were found with an anti-gp120 monoclonal antibody (1C1, Repligen, #RP1010-10) for immunoblot visualization. Proteolytic processing of gp160 to the mature gp120 and gp41 forms was observed for each vector. Addition of REV in trans to the dicistronic gp160/REV vector did not result in more gp160 expression indicating that REV expression is not limiting for gp160 expression in this vector. Expression of gp160 improved if the tat/REV SD was included within dicistronic gp160/REV

- 53 -

construct indicating the importance of this site for optimal REV-dependent gp160 expression. We were also surprised to discover that dicistronic gp160/REV expressed more than ten-fold more gp160 than the genomic tat/REV/env construct for transient transfections, again demonstrating the high efficiency of this vector for gp160 expression.

These vectors provide nucleic acid constructs for gp160 plasmid vaccinations with gp160 and *REV* genes either on separate plasmids or on the same plasmid. In the case of the tpa-gp160 construct, REV need not be provided in cis or in trans to achieve efficient gp160 expression, therefore allowing other genes to be incorporated in a dicistronic construct.

For the REV-dependent constructs, it is important to test whether effective gp160 expression following vaccination requires *REV* to be present on the same plasmid because very small quantities of DNA are taken up by muscle cells following intramuscular injection, and individual muscle cells (each having hundreds of nuclei) may not receive copies of different plasmids in proximal locations within the cell.

20

III. IN VIVO VACCINATION WITH gp160 VACCINES:

25

Three different vector strategies were compared for their abilities to induce anti-gp120 antibody responses in nonhuman primates using PNVs encoding gp160: vaccination with (1) dicistronic gp160/REV using V1Jns-gp160IIIB/TRES/REV (SD); (2) the genomic gp160 construct V1Jns/tat/rev/envIIIB; and (3) a mixture of monocistronic vectors, V1Jns-gp160IIIB (SD) and V1Jns-REV.

30

Vaccination doses of 2 mg/animal were used for up to three vaccination rounds which were delivered at one month intervals while simultaneously obtaining bleeds. Anti-gp120 ELISA titers using recombinant gp120IIIB are shown for monkeys vaccinated with each of these vectors. Dicistronic gp160/REV elicited antibody responses in both rhesus and African Green monkeys while the genomic gp160 and mixed monocistronic vectors did not elicit detectable antibodies after two rounds of vaccination (i.e., one month following the second

- 54 -

vaccination). All four monkeys which received dicistronic gp160/REV also showed specific anti-gp41 reactivities as measured by the BIACore assay using recombinant gp41 (ABT) as the immobilized substrate (data not shown). The sera obtained from these monkeys also showed anti-V3IIIB ELISA reactivities with titers ranging from ~50 - 100. These results prove that in vivo expression induced by PNV for multiple cistrons is not analogous to results obtained by in vitro transfection methods in which gp160 expression was shown for all three vector strategies. Note especially that in vitro transfection resulted in equivalent expression by the mixed monocistronic gp160 and REV vectors as compared to dicistronic gp160/REV (see Fig. 5). These experiments prove that our dicistronic PNVs do deliver effective coordinate expression following in vivo vaccination while other methods of vaccination with multiple cistrons were unable to do so. See figure 9, showing two African Green Monkeys and two rhesus monkeys and one rabbit's immune responses.

20

25

30

Anti-gp120 ELISA Titers Elicited by gp160 PNVs
in Non-Human Primates
2 mg DNA per round

	<u>Vector Species</u>		<u>Titer</u>
		<u>post 2nd</u>	<u>post 3rd</u>
<u>V1Jns-tat/rev/env_{MB}:</u>			
10	African Green (#1)	<20	ND ¹
	(#2)	<20	ND
	(#3)	<20	ND
<u>V1Jns-gp160_{MB} + V1Jns-rev²:</u>			
15	African Green (#1)	<20	ND
	(#2)	<20	ND
	(#3)	<20	ND
<u>V1Jns-gp160_{MB}/IRES/rev:</u>			
20	African Green (#1)	85	90
	(#2)	75	60
	Rhesus (#1)	165	175
	(#2)	290	260

²⁵ ¹ND = not determined.

²This PNV represents an equimolar mixture of the two monocistronic vectors.

- 3 -

Anti-V3_{mp} ELISA Titers Elicited by gp160/rev Dicistron*
in Non-Human Primates, 2 mg DNA per round

		<u>Species (animal #)</u>	<u>Titer (post 3rd vaccination)</u>
5		African Green (#1)	70
		(#2)	45
10		Rhesus (#1)	55
		(#2)	100

*Using V1Jns-gp160_{III}B/IRES/rev as the inoculation vector.

15

EXAMPLE 4

SIV VACCINES

An SIV *env* construct, V1Jn-SIV gp152, was made by PCR-cloning from a genomic clone of the SIVMAC251 virus isolate and confirmed by DNA sequencing of both junctions with the vector. This strain is homologous to the virus which is used at the New England Regional Primate Center (NRPC) for infectious SIV challenges to rhesus monkeys. A similar SIV gp152 construct is prepared in which the DNA encoding the leader peptide region uses alternative codons but which retains the native amino acid sequence. This reduces the *REV*-dependence of this construct and makes a more stable mRNA transcript. These vaccine constructs were prepared as follows.

I. SIV VACCINE CONSTRUCTS:

A). V1J-SIVMAC251 p28 *gag* : The central peptide of SIV *gag*, referred to as p28 *gag*, was chosen for a polynucleotide vaccine to test for CTL generation in nonhuman primates. This region of *gag* encodes a known CTL epitope for macaque monkeys which have the MHC Class I haplotype known as Mamu-A01. Thus, monkeys bearing this haplotype should demonstrate CTL reactivity this *gag*

- 57 -

epitope after vaccination with the appropriate *gag* plasmid. While both SIV and HIV *gag* genes contain regulatory sequences which are *REV* dependent, p28 *gag* expression appears to be less *REV* -dependent so that at least some expression may be achieved in the absence of *REV*.

SIV p28 *gag* was cloned into expression vectors V1 using BglII restriction enzyme sites after PCR amplification from the plasmid p239SpSp5' (obtained from the NIH AIDS Research and Reference Program, catalogue #829) using custom synthetic

oligodeoxyribonucleotides. This plasmid encodes the 5'- half of the SIVMAC239 genome. SIVMAC 239 is a subsequent in vitro passage line of SIVMAC251 which has undergone some mutations compared to the parental virus. However, the amino acid sequences between these viruses are identical for p28 *gag*. The PCR sense and antisense

oligomers were 5'-GGT ACA AGA TCT ACC ATG GGA CCA GTA CAA CAA ATA GGT GGT AAC-3', SEQ. ID:33:, and 5'-CCA CAT AGA TCT TTA CAT TAA TCT AGC CTT CTG TCC C-3', SEQ.

ID:34:. These oligos provide BglII restriction enzyme sites outside the translational open frames, a consensus Kozak translation initiation codon context (underlined) and translation stop codon (underlined). PCR-generated p28 *gag* was agarose gel-purified, digested with BglII and ligated into BglII-treated, phosphatased V1. This gene was subsequently subcloned into our optimized expression vector, V1J, using BglII

restriction enzyme sites and designated as V1J-SIV p28 *gag*. The cloned gene was about 0.7 kb long. The junction sites of the V1J CMV

promoter and 5'terminus of p28 *gag* were verified by DNA sequence analysis for each construct. In vitro expression of SIV p28 protein was compared for V1J and V1 constructs by Western blotting using plasma from an SIV-infected macaque monkey to detect *gag* protein. The V1J-

SIV p28 *gag* construct consistently gave the most product at the appropriate molecular weight position. Similar and even improved results are obtained with the more optimized V1jneo, V1Jns and V1R vectors.

B). V1J-SIVMAC251 *nef*: SIV *nef* was cloned after PCR amplification from the plasmid pBK28 which encodes the entire SIVMAC251 genome (a gift from Dr. Vanessa Hirsch, NIAID, NIH, Rockville, MD; now listed as catalogue #133, NIH AIDS Research and Reference Program). The PCR sense and antisense oligomers were 5'-GGT ACA ACC ATG GGT GGA GCT ATT TCC ATG AGG-3', SEQ. ID:35: and 5'-CCT AGG TTA GCC TTC TTC TAA CCT CTT CC-3', SEQ. ID:36:. The Kozak site and translation stop codon are underlined. The amplified *nef* gene was agarose gel-purified, blunt-ended using T4 DNA polymerase, phosphorylated at the 5'-terminus using T4 DNA kinase, and cloned into a blunted BglII restriction enzyme site of V1J which had been phosphatased using calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase. The cloned gene was about 0.76 kb long. The junction site of the V1J CMV promoter and 5'-terminus of *nef* was confirmed by DNA sequencing. In vitro expression was shown using Western blot analysis and an HIV *nef* antiserum (catalogue #331, NIH AIDS Research and Reference Program).

C). V1Jn-SIVMAC251 gp152: SIV *env*, referred to as gp152, was cloned after PCR amplification from the plasmid pBK28 into V1Jneo (see Nucleic Acid Pharmaceuticals patent). The PCR sense and antisense oligomers were 5'-GGT ACA AGA TCT ACC ATG GGA TGT CTT GGG AAT CAG C-3', SEQ. ID:37: and 5'-CCA CAT AGA TCT GAT ATC GTA TGA GTC TAC TGG AAA TAA GAG G-3', SEQ.ID:38. The Kozak site and *amber* translation stop codon are underlined. The PCR product has BglII restriction enzyme sites outside the translation open reading frame at both ends with an additional EcoRV site immediately preceding the 3'-terminal BglII site but after the *amber* stop codon. This provides a convenient restriction enzyme site for subsequent cloning steps. The amplified gp152 gene was agarose gel-purified, BglII-digested and ligated with V1Jn which had been BglII-digested and phosphatased. The cloned gene was about 2.2 kb long. The junctions at each end of gp152 with V1Jn CMV promoter and BGH terminator regions were verified by DNA sequencing.

- 53 -

II. IN VIVO VACCINATION WITH SIV VACCINES:

Two SIV gene constructs have been used for vaccination of rhesus monkeys and have been shown to generate specific CTL responses in non-human primates (see figure 4).

V1J-SIV p28 *gag*, which expresses the relatively *REV*-independent central peptide of *gag*, and V1J-SIV *nef* were i.m.-injected into Macaca mulatta monkeys at 3mg/vaccination for three injection rounds spaced one month apart. The *gag*-specific CTL response of rhesus monkeys with the Mamu-A01 MHC I haplotype is restricted primarily to a single peptide epitope within p28 *gag*. Mamu-A01+ monkeys receiving V1J-SIV p28 *gag* had *gag*-specific CTL activity beginning at one month after the second injection while Mamu-A01- monkeys receiving this DNA as well as monkeys receiving V1J control DNA did not show a CTL response. Both in vitro, *gag* peptide-restimulated CTL as well as primary CTL were detected after the second and third vaccination rounds, respectively. These CTL activity levels were comparable to those generated by vaccinia-*gag* inoculation. Subsequently, the CTL levels declined in responding animals. These animals are re-vaccinated to boost the initial CTL response. V1J-SIV *nef*-vaccinated animals have not shown a specific CTL response, although a more refined assay, such as the one used for *gag* CTL detection, (i.e., no dominant MHC I haplotype/*nef* peptide relationship has been defined for rhesus monkeys so that peptides of unknown effectiveness are used for stimulation, and there is no positive control), may provide a different result.

EXAMPLE 5

OTHER VACCINE CONSTRUCTS

A. V1Jns-HIV_{IIIB} *gag/pol*-RRE/IRES/REV: Dicistronic expression vectors encoding *gag* with or without the *protease* region of *pol* were made by PCR amplification of HIV_{IIIB} *gag-pol* sequences with several variations. Inclusion of the *protease* (*prt*) segment of *pol* allows proteolytic processing of *gag* into various peptides (e.g., p17,

p24, p15, etc.) which comprise the mature capsid particles while omission of this enzyme results in p55 synthesis in the form of immature capsid particles. More extensive sequences of *pol* were not included to avoid potential safety hazards that may be associated with the reverse transcriptase and integrase enzymatic activities of *pol*. For *gag* capsid particles, whether processed into the mature forms or not, to be extruded from cells myristylation of the glycine amino acid at position two following the initial Met must occur. Mutagenesis of this glycine residue abrogates myristylation and no *gag* particles are extruded from the cell. These modifications of *gag* allow us to determine whether either generation of anti-*gag* CTLs following vaccination with such *gag* vectors is affected by proteolytic processing and/or extrusion of capsid from cells. Some of the vectors listed below contain a splice donor (SD) site that is found upstream of the *gag* open reading frame. These vectors allow us to determine whether this SD is necessary for optimum *rev*-dependent expression of *gag* as was inclusion of the *tat/rev* SD for optimum gp160 expression.

1) V1Jns-HIVIIB gag-prt/RRE/IRES/REV: A *gag-prt* encoding DNA segment was obtained by PCR amplification using the following sense and antisense oligomers: 5'-GGT ACA GGA TCC ACC ATG GGT GCG AGA GCG TCA GTA TTA AGC-3', SEQ.ID:39; and 5'-CCA CAT GGA TCC GC CCG GGC TTA CAT CTC TGT ACA AAT TTC TAC TAA TGC-3', SEQ.ID:40; respectively. These oligomers provide BamHI restriction enzyme sites at either end of the segment, a Kozak initiation of translation sequence including an NcoI site, and an SrfI site immediately upstream of the BamHI site at the 3'-terminus. The SrfI site was used to clone the RRE/IRES/REV cassette from pGEM-3-RRE/IRES/REV, which was excised using the EcoRV restriction enzyme, immediately downstream of *gag-prt*. All ligation junctions were DNA sequence verified and the construct was further verified by restriction enzyme mapping.

2) V1Jns-HIVIIB gag-prt/RRE/IRES/REV(SD): This vector was prepared exactly as vector I above except that the PCR sense oligomer used was 5'-GGT ACA GGA TCC CCG CAC GGC AAG

AGG CGA GGG-3'. SEQ.ID:41). This allows inclusion of the upstream SD site at the beginning of the *gag* sequence. This construct was verified by restriction enzyme mapping and DNA sequencing of the ligation junctions.

5) V1Jns-HIV IIIB gag-prt/RRE/IRES/REV (w/o myristoylation): This vector is prepared exactly as vector 1 above except that the PCR sense oligomer used was 5'-GGT ACA GGA TCC ACC ATG GCT GCG AGA GCG TCA GTA TTA AGC-3', SEQ.ID:42.

10) 4) V1Jns-HIV IIIB gag/RRE/IRES/REV: This vector is prepared exactly as vector 1 above except that the PCR antisense oligomer used was 5'-CCA CAT GGA TCC GCC CGG GCC TTT ATT GTG ACG AGG GGT CGT TGC-3', SEQ.ID:43.

15) 5) V1Jns-HIV IIIB gag/RRE/IRES/REV (SD): This vector is prepared exactly as vector 4 above except that the PCR sense oligomer used was 5'-GGT ACA GGA TCC CCG CAC GGC AAG AGG CGA GGG-3', SEQ.ID:44.

20) 6) V1Jns-HIV IIIB gag/RRE/IRES/REV (w/o myristoylation): This vector is prepared exactly like vector 5 except that the PCR sense oligomer used was 5'-GGT ACA GGA TCC ACC ATG GCT GCG AGA GCG TCA GTA TTA AGC-3', SEQ.ID:45.

25) B. V1Jns-HIV nef: This vector uses a *nef* gene from a viral strain representative of those in the infected population using sense and antisense PCR oligomers analogous to those used for SIV *nef*.

C. pGEM-3-X-IRES-B7: (where X = any antigenic gene) As an example of a dicistronic vaccine construct which provides coordinate expression of a gene encoding an immunogen and a gene encoding an immunostimulatory protein, the murine B7 gene was PCR amplified from the B lymphoma cell line CH1 (obtained from the ATCC). B7 is a member of a family of proteins which provide essential costimulation T cell activation by antigen in the context of major histocompatibility complexes I and II. CH1 cells provide a good source of B7 mRNA because they have the phenotype of being constitutively

5

10

15

20

25

30

activated and B7 is expressed primarily by activated antigen presenting cells such as B cells and macrophages. These cells were further stimulated in vitro using cAMP or IL-4 and mRNA prepared using standard guanidinium thiocyanate procedures. cDNA synthesis was performed using this mRNA using the GeneAmp RNA PCR kit (Perkin -Elmer Cetus) and a priming oligomer (5'-GTA CCT CAT GAG CCA CAT AAT ACC ATG-3', SEQ.ID:46:) specific for B7 located downstream of the B7 translational open reading frame. B7 was amplified by PCR using the following sense and antisense PCR oligomers: 5'-GGT ACA AGA TCT ACC ATG GCT TGC AAT TGT CAG TTG ATG C-3', SEQ.ID:47:, and 5'-CCA CAT AGA TCT CCA TGG GAA CTA AAG GAA GAC GGT CTG TTC-3', SEQ.ID:48:, respectively. These oligomers provide BglII restriction enzyme sites at the ends of the insert as well as a Kozak translation initiation sequence containing an NcoI restriction site and an additional NcoI site located immediately prior to the 3'-terminal BglII site. NcoI digestion yielded a fragment suitable for cloning into pGEM-3-IRES which had been digested with NcoI. The resulting vector, pGEM-3-IRES-B7, contains an IRES-B7 cassette which can easily be transferred to V1Jns-X, where X represents an antigen-encoding gene.

D. pGEM-3-X-IRES-GM-CSF: (where X = any antigenic gene) This vector contains a cassette analogous to that described in item C above except that the gene for the immunostimulatory cytokine, GM-CSF, is used rather than B7. GM-CSF is a macrophage differentiation and stimulation cytokine which has been shown to elicit potent anti-tumor T cell activities in vivo [G. Dranoff et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90, 3539 (1993)].

E. pGEM-3-X-IRES-IL-12: (where X = any antigenic gene) This vector contains a cassette analogous to that described in item C above except that the gene for the immunostimulatory cytokine, IL-12, is used rather than B7. IL-12 has been demonstrated to have an influential role in shifting immune responses towards cellular, T cell-

- 6 -

dominated pathways as opposed to humoral responses [L. Alfonso et al., Science, 263, 235, 1994].

5 F. V1Jns-HIV_X gp160/IRES/revIIIB (SD): This vector is analogous to the one described in I.B. above except that gp160 genes derived from various clinical strains are used rather than gp160 derived from laboratory strain IIIB.

10 G. V1Jns-PR8/34/HA-IRES-SIV p28 gag

This construct provides an influenza hemagglutination gene (HA) in concert with the SIV p28 *gag* gene for coordinate expression via the IRES element. The PR8/34/HA gene was amplified by PCR using the following sense and antisense oligomers: 5'-GGT ACA AGA TCT ACC ATG AAG GCA AAC CTA CTG GTC CTG-3', SEQ.ID:49:, and 5'-CCA CAT AGA TCT GAT ATC CTA ATC TCA GAT GCA TAT TCT GCA CTG C-3', SEQ.ID:50:, respectively. The resulting DNA segment has BglII restriction enzyme sites at either end and an EcoRV site at the 3'-terminus. After BglII digestion this gene was cloned into V1Jns which had been digested with BglII followed by alkaline phosphatase treatment. SIV p28 *gag* was excised from V1J-SIV p28 *gag* by NcoI and BglII digestion. pGEM-IRES was digested with NcoI and BamHI for directional ligation with p28 *gag*/NcoI/BglII. The IRES-p28 *gag* cassette is removed by restriction digestion with SmaI and HindII and ligated into the EcoRV site of V1Jns-A/PR8/HA. In vivo coordinate expression of these genes allows generation of potent antibody responses by PNV vaccination (HA), with requisite T cell help, which provides such help in a local environment to potentiate the CTL response of the second gene product (SIV p28 *gag*). This construct also demonstrates the ability to use the PNV and method of this invention to generate immune responses against multiple antigens whether or not related to HIV. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that this type of construct could be mixed with other, bi- or tri-cistronic constructs to produce a multivalent combination polynucleotide vaccine.

H. V1Jns-tPA-gp160IIIB/IRES/SIV p28 gag: V1Jns-tPA-gp160IIIB was digested with EcoRV, treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatased, and ligated with IRES-SIV p28 gag which had been removed from pGEM-3-IRES-SIV p28 by restriction enzyme digestion using SmaI and HindII. In vivo coordinate expression of these genes allows coupling a protein which generates strong helper T cell responses (gp160) to one which provides Class I MHC-associated CTL epitopes (SIV p28 gag). This vaccine is designed for immunization of rhesus monkeys for generation of anti-*env* neutralizing antibodies and CTL as well as anti-SIV gag CTL. These monkeys are subsequently challenged with appropriate SHIV viral challenges [see J. Li et al., J. A.I.D.S. 5, 639-646 (1992)].

I. V1Jns-tPA-gp120IIIB/IRES/SIV p28 gag: This vector is constructed exactly as V1Jns-tPA-gp160IIIB/IRES/SIV p28 gag except that V1Jns-tPA-gp120IIIB is used in place of the gp160 gene. Vaccination and SHIV challenge are conducted as described above.

J. V1Jns-tPA-gp120IIIB/IRES/HIV gag /IRES/rev: This vector is similar to those described above except that a tricistron provides *gag* and *rev* expression in addition to gp120.

K. V1Jns-tPA-gp160IIIB/IRES/HIV gag /IRES/rev: This vector is similar to those described above except that a tricistron provides *gag* and *rev* expression in addition to gp160.

EXAMPLE 6

ASSAY FOR HIV CYTOTOXIC T-LYMPHOCYTES:

The methods described in this section illustrate the assay as used for vaccinated mice. An essentially similar assay can be used with primates except that autologous B cell lines must be established for use as target cells for each animal. This can be accomplished for humans using the Epstein-Barr virus and for rhesus monkey using the herpes B virus.

Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are derived from either freshly drawn blood or spleen using Ficoll-Hypaque centrifugation to separate erythrocytes from white blood cells. For mice, lymph nodes may be used as well. Effector CTLs may be prepared from the PBMC either by in vitro culture in IL-2 (20 U/ml) and concanavalin A (2 μ g/ml) for 6-12 days or by using specific antigen using an equal number of irradiated antigen presenting cells. Specific antigen can consist of either synthetic peptides (9-15 amino acids usually) that are known epitopes for CTL recognition for the MHC haplotype of the animals used, or vaccinia virus constructs engineered to express appropriate antigen. Target cells may be either syngenic or MHC haplotype-matched cell lines which have been treated to present appropriate antigen as described for in vitro stimulation of the CTLs. For Balb/c mice the P18 peptide (ArgIleHisIleGlyProGlyArgAlaPheTyrThrThrLysAsn, SEQ.ID:51:, for HIV MN strain) can be used at 10 μ M concentration to restimulate CTL in vitro using irradiated syngenic splenocytes and can be used to sensitize target cells during the cytotoxicity assay at 1-10 μ M by incubation at 37°C for about two hours prior to the assay. For these H-2^d MHC haplotype mice, the murine mastocytoma cell line, P815, provides good target cells. Antigen-sensitized target cells are loaded with Na⁵¹CrO₄, which is released from the interior of the target cells upon killing by CTL, by incubation of targets for 1-2 hours at 37°C (0.2 mCi for ~5 x 10⁶ cells) followed by several washings of the target cells. CTL populations are mixed with target cells at varying ratios of effectors to targets such as 100:1, 50:1, 25:1, etc., pelleted together, and incubated 4-6 hours at 37°C before harvest of the supernatants which are then assayed for release of radioactivity using a gamma counter. Cytotoxicity is calculated as a percentage of total releasable counts from the target cells (obtained using 0.2% Triton X-100 treatment) from which spontaneous release from target cells has been subtracted.

EXAMPLE 7

ASSAY FOR HIV SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES:

ELISAs were designed to detect antibodies generated against HIV using either specific recombinant protein or synthetic peptides as substrate antigens. 96 well microtiter plates were coated at 4°C overnight with recombinant antigen at 2 µg/ml in PBS (phosphate buffered saline) solution using 50 µl/well on a rocking platform. Antigens consisted of either recombinant protein (gp120, rev: Repligen Corp.; gp160, gp41: American Bio-Technologies, Inc.) or synthetic peptide (V3 peptide corresponding to virus isolate sequences from IIIB, etc.: American Bio-Technologies, Inc.; gp41 epitope for monoclonal antibody 2F5). Plates were rinsed four times using wash buffer (PBS/0.05% Tween 20) followed by addition of 200µl/well of blocking buffer (1% Carnation milk solution in PBS/0.05% Tween-20) for 1 hr at room temperature with rocking. Pre-sera and immune sera were diluted in blocking buffer at the desired range of dilutions and 100 µl added per well. Plates were incubated for 1 hr at room temperature with rocking and then washed four times with wash buffer. Secondary antibodies conjugated with horse radish peroxidase, (anti-rhesus Ig, Southern Biotechnology Associates; anti- mouse and anti-rabbit Igs, Jackson Immuno Research) diluted 1:2000 in blocking buffer, were then added to each sample at 100 µl/well and incubated 1 hr at room temperature with rocking. Plates were washed 4 times with wash buffer and then developed by addition of 100 µl/well of an o-phenylenediamine (o-PD, Calbiochem) solution at 1 mg/ml in 100 mM citrate buffer at pH 4.5. Plates were read for absorbance at 450 nm both kinetically (first ten minutes of reaction) and at 10 and 30 minute endpoints (Thermo-max microplate reader, Molecular Devices).

30

EXAMPLE 8

ASSAY FOR HIV NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES:

In vitro neutralization of HIV isolates assays using sera derived from vaccinated animals was performed as follows. Test sera and pre-immune sera were heat inactivated at 56°C for 60 min before

use. A titrated amount of HIV-1 was added in 1:2 serial dilutions of test sera and incubated 60 min at room temperature before addition to 10^5 MT-4 human lymphoid cells in 96 well microtiter plates. The virus/cell mixtures were incubated for 7 days at 37°C and assayed for virus-mediated killing of cells by staining cultures with tetrazolium dye. Neutralization of virus is observed by prevention of virus-mediated cell death.

EXAMPLE 9
PROTECTION OF CHIMPANZEES UPON CHALLENGE WITH
VIRULENT HIV-1:

The only animal HIV challenge model to date is with chimpanzees. While chimpanzees do not develop HIV-related immunodeficiency disease they can be infected with some HIV viral isolates. The most common strain used to date in this model is the IIIB strain (BH10) although challenge stocks for other isolates are being developed, e.g., for SF2. We envision vaccination of chimpanzees in an analogous manner to vaccination in other nonhuman primates using HIV *env* and *gag-pol* constructs derived from the HIV-1 IIIB strain (HXB2 clone) as described within this document to achieve anti-HIV humoral and cellular responses. While the BH10 challenge virus for chimpanzees is IIIB derived as are our vaccination construct genes, there is heterogeneity within this virus so that HXB2 is only one of at least three variations of IIIB present in the viral inoculum. Thus, the IIIB challenge experiment of HXB2 gene vaccinated monkeys is not completely homologous.

We are vaccinating chimpanzees 3-5 rounds with polynucleotide HIV gene vaccines with doses of 0.1-3 mg of plasmid/round. After characterization of vaccine-induced humoral and CTL anti-HIV responses these monkeys are challenged with 10 to 140 CID₅₀ (50% chimpanzee infectious dose) by an intravenous administration of HIV-1 IIIB inoculum diluted 1:25 in physiologic saline just prior to use. Infection of chimpanzees is monitored by detection of HIV-1 virus specific DNA sequences using DNA derived from PBMC

- 5c -

obtained from test chimpanzees. (see Example 10 for details). Vaccine-mediated protection can be described as a range of responses to challenge virus from complete sterilizing immunity (inability to detect virus post infection) to significant reductions and/or delay in viremia induced by the challenge stock. While sterilizing immunity is clearly the most preferred response to vaccination, reduced or delayed viremia may significantly influence onset of immunodeficiency disease in human vaccinees.

10

EXAMPLE 10

ISOLATION OF GENES FROM CLINICAL HIV ISOLATES:

HIV viral genes were cloned from infected PBMC's which had been activated by ConA treatment. The preferred method for obtaining the viral genes was by PCR amplification from infected cellular genome using specific oligomers flanking the desired genes. A second method for obtaining viral genes was by purification of viral RNA from the supernatants of infected cells and preparing cDNA from this material with subsequent PCR. This method was very analogous to that described above for cloning of the murine B7 gene except for the PCR oligomers used and random hexamers used to make cDNA rather than specific priming oligomers.

Genomic DNA was purified from infected cell pellets by lysis in STE solution (10 mM NaCl, 10 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0) to which Proteinase K and SDS were added to 0.1 mg/ml and 0.5% final concentrations, respectively. This mixture was incubated overnight at 56°C and extracted with 0.5 volumes of phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1). The aqueous phase was then precipitated by addition of sodium acetate to 0.3 M final concentration and two volumes of cold ethanol. After pelleting the DNA from solution the DNA was resuspended in 0.1X TE solution (1X TE = 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA). At this point SDS was added to 0.1% with 2 U of RNase A with incubation for 30 minutes at 37°C. This solution was extracted with phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol and then precipitated with ethanol as before. DNA was

25

30

suspended in 0.1 X TE and quantitated by measuring its ultraviolet absorbance at 260 nm. Samples were stored at -20°C until used for PCR.

5 PCR was performed using the Perkin-Elmer Cetus kit and procedure using the following sense and antisense oligomers for gp160: 5'-GA AAG AGC AGA AGA CAG TGG CAA TGA -3', SEQ.ID:52; and 5'-GGG CTT TGC TAA ATG GGT GGC AAG TGG CCC GGG C ATG TGG-3', SEQ.ID:53:, respectively. These oligomers add an SrfI site at the 3'-terminus of the resulting DNA fragment. PCR-derived segments are cloned into either the V1Jns or VIR vaccination vectors and V3 regions as well as ligation junction sites confirmed by DNA sequencing.

15 EXAMPLE 11
SEQUENCES ACROSS VACCINE CONSTRUCT JUNCTIONS:

Genes were cloned according to Example 10. In each case, the junction sequences from the 5' promoter region (CMVintA) into the cloned gene was sequenced using the primer:

20 CMVinta primer 5'- CTA ACA GAC TGT TCC TTT CCA TG- 3', SEQ. ID:54:, which generates the sequence of the coding sequence.

This is contiguous with the terminator/coding sequence, the junction of which is also shown. This sequence was generated using the primer:

25 BGH primer 5'- GGA GTG GCA CCT TCC AGG -3', SEQ. ID:55:, which generates the sequence of the non-coding strand. In every case,

the sequence was checked against known sequences from GENBANK for cloned and sequenced genes from these or other HIV isolates. The position at which the junction occurs is demarcated by a "/", which does not represent any discontinuity in the sequence. The first "ATG"

30 encountered in each sequence is the translation initiation codon for the respective cloned gene. Each sequence provided represents a complete, available, expressible DNA construct for the designated HIV gene. The nomenclature follows the convention: "Vector name-HIV strain-gene". The biological efficacy of each of these constructs is shown in the same manner as in the foregoing Examples:

SEQUENCE ACROSS THE 5' JUNCTIONS OF CMVintA AND THE
HIV GENES AND ACROSS THE 3' JUNCTIONS OF THE HIV
GENES AND THE BGH TERMINATOR EXPRESSION
CONSTRUCTS, USING DIFFERENT HIV STRAINS AND
PROTEINS:

1. V1Ins-revIIIB:

SEQ.ID:56:

5'-GGA GAC AGC GACGAA GAC CTC CTC AAG GCA GTC AGA CTC ATC AAG-3'
rev....

(Sequence begins at the 5'- terminus within the PCR oligomer. See #7 below
for complete *rev* 5'- terminus sequence)

15 SEQ.ID:57:

5'-GAT GGC TGG CAA CTA GAA GGC ACA GCA GAT CT/GAT ATC GCA CTA
BGH **rev...**

20 TTC TTT AGC TCC TGA CTC CAA TAT TGT-3'

2. V1Ins-gp160IIIB:

SEQ.ID:58:

25 5'-CTT AGA TC/A ACC ATG AGA GTG AAG GA GAA ATA TCA GCA CTT GTG
CMVinta **gp160**

GAG ATG GGG GTG GAG ATG GGG CAC CAT GCT CCT TGG GAT GTT GAT GAT
CTG TAG TGC TAC AGA AAA ATT GTG GGT-3'

30 SEQ.ID:59:

5'-CTG GCA ACT AGA AGG CAC AGC AGA TC/A GAT AGT GTC CCC ATC TTA
BGH **gp160**

TAG CAA AAT CCT TTC CAA GCC CTG TCT TAT TCT-3'

3. **pGEM-3-IRES**: [sequenced using SP6 (5'-GAT TTA GGT GAC ACT ATA G-3', SEQ.ID:60:) and T7 (5'-TAA TAC GAC TCA CTA TAG GG-3', SEQ.ID:61;) primers, Promega Biotech]

5 SEQ.ID:62:
5'-CAT GCC TGC AGG TCG ACT CTA/ AAT TCC G...
10 **pGEM-3 (SP6)** **IRES**

15 SEQ.ID:63:
5'-A CCC GGG GAT CCT CT/ A GCG CGC TTG TCT CTT GTT CCA...
20 **pGEM-3 (T7)** **IRES**

25 4. **pGEM-3-IRES/revIIIB**: [sequenced using T7 sequencing primer (Promega) for *rev* 3'-end, and] IRES 3'- oligomer (5'-GG GAC GTG GTT TTC C-3', SEQ.ID:64:) for IRES/*rev* junction]

30 SEQ.ID:65:
20 5'-TAT GGC CAC AAC C/ AT GGC AGG AAG AAG CGG AGA CAG CGA CGA AGA
IRES *rev*
CCT CCT CAA GGC AGT CAG ACT -3'

35 SEQ.ID:66:
25 5'-CTC GAG CCA TGG GCC CCT/ AGA CTA TAG CGT GAT AAG AAA TCG AGG
30 **pGEM-3** *rev*
ACT GAG GTT ATA ACA TCC TCT AAG GTG GTT ATA AAC TCC CGA AGG-3'

40 5. **pGEM-3-RRE/IRES/revIIIB**: [using SP6 sequencing oligomer (Promega) and IRES 5'- oligomer, 5'-G CTT CGG CCA GTA ACG-3', SEQ.ID:67:]

45 SEQ.ID:68:
5'-TTG CAT GCC TGC AGG T/ GGT ACA TGA TCA GAT ATC G CCC GGG / C

- 2 -

pGEM-3

RRE

CGA GAT CTT CAG ACT TGG AGG AGG AGA TAT GAG GGA CAA TTG GAG-3'
IRES-5'

5

SEQ.ID:69:

5'-GGG GCG GAA TT/ T AGA GTC A/ ATT GAT CAG CTT GTG TAA TTG TTA
RRE-3'

10

ATT TCT CTG TCC CAC TCC ATC CAG GTC GTG TGA TTC...-3'

6. V1Jns-(tat/rev SD): [used for V1Jns-gp160IIIB/IRES/revIIIB (SD) and V1Jns-gp160IIIB(SD); sequenced using an oligomer complementary to gp160 reading towards 5'-end of gp160 and into CMVintA: 5'-CCA TCT CCA CAA GTG CTG-3', SEQ.ID:70:]

SEQ.ID:71:

5'-AGA TCT A AGG ACG GTG ACT GCA / TGT ACT ACT TAC TGC TTT GAT
CMVintA ***tat/rev SD***

20

AGA GGA CGG TGA / CTG CAG AAA AGA CCC ATG GAA A-3'
CMVintA

7. V1Ins-gp160IIIB/IRES/revIIIB (SD): [gp160/IRES junction sequenced using IRES 5'- oligomer, 5'-G CTT CGG CCA GTA ACG-3', SEQ.ID:72:]

SEQ.D:73:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C/ AG ATG GGG ATC TGA TA TCG CAC TAT TCT TT
BGH *rev*

30

GCT CCT GAC TCC TGA CTC-3'

SEQ.ID:74:

5'-GGA ATT / TGA GTC ATC / CCC ATC TTA TAG CAA AAT CCT TTC CAA -3'

IRES

gp160

8. V1Ins-gag-prtIIB (SD):

5

SEQ.ID:75:

5'-CTT AGA TC / C CCG CAC GGC AAG AGG CGA GGG GCG GCG ACT GGT-3'

CMVintA

gag (SD)

10

SEQ.ID:76:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C / CGC CCG GGC TTA CAT CTC TGT ACA AAT TTC TAC

BGH

prt

TAA TGC TTT TAT TTT TCT TCT GTC...-3'

15

9. V1Ins-gag-prtIIB:

SEQ.ID:77:

5'-CTT AGA TC / CAC CAT GGG TGC GAG AGC GTC AGT ATT AA GCG GGG

20

CMVintA

gag

GGA GAA TTA GAT CGA TGG GAA AAA ATT...-3'

SEQ.ID:78:

25

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C / CGC CCG GGC TTA CAT CTC TGT ACA AAT TTC TAC

BGH

prt

TAA TGC TTT TAT TTT TCT TCT GTC...-3'

30

10. V1Ins-tPA:

SEQ.ID:79:

5'-TCA CCG TCC TTA GAT C / ACC ATG GAT GCA ATG AAG AGA GGG CTC TGC

CMVintA

tPA leader

TGT GTG CTG CTG CTG TGT GGA GCA GTC TTC GTT TCG CCC AGC GA/G ATC

BGH

5

TGC TGT GCC TTC TAG TTG CCA GCC-3'

11. V1Ins-tPA-gp120MN:

10

SEQ.ID:80:

5'-TTC GTT TCG CCC AGC GA/ TCA CAG AAA AAT TGT GGG TCA CAG TC-3'
tPA **gp120MN**

SEQ.ID:81:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C/CAC GTG TTA GCG CTT TTC TCT CTC CAC CAC-3'
BGH **gp120MN**

12. V1J-SIV MAC251 p28 gag

SEQ ID:82:

5'-TCA CCG TCC TTA GAT CT/ ACC ATG GGA CCA GTA CAA CAA ATA GGT
CMVintA p28 gag

25

SEQ.ID:83:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT CT/ TTA CAT TAA TCT AGC CTT CTG TCC CGG TCC-3'
BGH **p28 gag**

30

13 VIII-SIV MAC251*ref*

SEQ ID:84:

5'-TCA CCG TCC TTA GAT C/GGT ACA ACC ATG GGT GGA GCT ATT TCC ATG
CMVintA ref

AGG CAA TCC AAG CCG GCT GGA GAT CTG ACA GAA A-3'

SEQ.ID:85:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT CA/C CTA GGT TAG CCT TCT TCT AAC CTC TTC CTC

5 **BGH** *nef....*

TGA CAG GCC TGA CTT GCT TCC AAC TCT TCT GGG TAT CTA G-3'

14. V1Jns-tat/rev/env:

10 SEQ.ID:86:

5'-ACC GTC CTT AGA T/TC GAC ATA GCA GAA TAG GCG TTA CTC GAC AGA

CMVintA *tat/rev/env*

15 GGA GAG CAA GAA ATG GAG CCA GTA GAT CCT AGA CTA GAG CCC TGG-3'

SEQ.ID:87:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C/C GAG ATG CTG CTC CCA CCC CAT CTG CTG-3'

BGH *tat/rev/env*

20

EXAMPLE 12

T CELL PROLIFERATION ASSAYS:

PBMCs can be obtained as described in Example 6 from above and tested for recall responses to specific antigen as determined by proliferation within the PBMC population. Proliferation is monitored using ^{3}H -thymidine which is added to the cell cultures for the last 18-24 hours of incubation before harvest. Cell harvesters retain isotope-containing DNA on filters if proliferation has occurred while quiescent cells do not incorporate the isotope which is not retained on the filter in free form. For either rodent or primate species 4×10^5 cells are plated in 96 well microtiter plates in a total of $200 \mu\text{l}$ of complete media (RPMI/10% fetal calf serum). Background proliferation responses are determined using PBMCs and media alone while nonspecific responses are generated by using lectins such as phytohaemagglutin (PHA) or concanavalin A (ConA) at $1-5 \mu\text{g/ml}$ concentrations to serve as a positive control. Specific antigen consists of

either known peptide epitopes, purified protein, or inactivated virus. Antigen concentrations range from 1- 10 µM for peptides and 1-10 µg/ml for protein. Lectin-induced proliferation peaks at 3-5 days of cell culture incubation while antigen-specific responses peak at 5-7 days.

5 Specific proliferation occurs when radiation counts are obtained which are at least three-fold over the media background and is often given as a ratio to background, or Stimulation Index (SI). HIV gp160 is known to contain several peptides known to cause T cell proliferation of gp160/gp120 immunized or HIV-infected individuals. The most commonly used of these are: T1

10 (LysGlnIleIleAsnMetTrpGlnGluValGlyLysAlaMetTyrAla,
SEQ.ID:88:); T2 (HisGluAspIleIleSerLeuTrpAspGlnSerLeuLys,
SEQ.ID:89:); and, TH4
15 (AspArgValIleGluValValGlnGlyAalTyrArgAlaIleArg, SEQ.ID:90:).

These peptides have been demonstrated to stimulate proliferation of PBMC from antigen-sensitized mice, nonhuman primates, and humans.

REFERENCES:

- 20 L. Arthur et al., J. Virol. 63, 5046 (1989). [chimp/HIV challenge model/virus neut. assay]
- T. Maniatis et al., Molec. cloning: a lab. manual, p. 280 Cold Spring Harbor
Lab., CSH, NY (1982) [genomic DNA purif.]
- 25 E. Emini et al., J. Virol. 64, 3674 (1990) [chimp challenge, neut assay]

EXAMPLE 13

Vector VIR Preparation

30 In an effort to continue to optimize our basic vaccination vector, we prepared a derivative of V1Jns which was designated as VIR. The purpose for this vector construction was to obtain a minimum-sized vaccine vector, i.e., without unnecessary DNA sequences, which still retained the overall optimized heterologous gene expression characteristics and high plasmid yields that V1J and V1Jns

- 77 -

afford. We determined from the literature as well as by experiment that (1) regions within the pUC backbone comprising the *E. coli* origin of replication could be removed without affecting plasmid yield from bacteria; (2) the 3'-region of the *kan^r* gene following the kanamycin open reading frame could be removed if a bacterial terminator was inserted in its stead; and, (3) ~300 bp from the 3'- half of the BGH terminator could be removed without affecting its regulatory function (following the original KpnI restriction enzyme site within the BGH element).

10 V1R was constructed by using PCR to synthesize three segments of DNA from V1Jns representing the CMVintA promoter/BGH terminator, origin of replication, and kanamycin resistance elements, respectively. Restriction enzymes unique for each segment were added to each segment end using the PCR oligomers:

15 SspI and XhoI for CMVintA/BGH; EcoRV and BamHI for the *kan^r* gene; and, BclI and SalI for the *ori^r*. These enzyme sites were chosen because they allow directional ligation of each of the PCR-derived DNA segments with subsequent loss of each site: EcoRV and SspI leave blunt-ended DNAs which are compatible for ligation while BamHI and BclI leave complementary overhangs as do SalI and XhoI. After obtaining these segments by PCR each segment was digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes indicated above and then ligated together in a single reaction mixture containing all three DNA segments. The 5'-end of the *ori^r* was designed to include the T2 rho independent terminator sequence that is normally found in this region so that it could provide termination information for the kanamycin resistance gene. The ligated product was confirmed by restriction enzyme digestion (>8 enzymes) as well as by DNA sequencing of the ligation junctions. DNA plasmid yields and heterologous expression using viral genes within V1R appear similar to V1Jns. The net reduction in vector size achieved was 1346 bp (V1Jns = 4.86 kb; V1R = 3.52 kb), see figure 11, SEQ.ID:45:.

PCR oligomer sequences used to synthesize V1R (restriction enzyme sites are underlined and identified in brackets following sequence):

- 73 -
- (1) 5'-GGT ACA AAT ATT GG CTA TTG GCC ATT GCA TAC G-3' [SspI],
SEQ.ID:91;
- 5 (2) 5'-CCA CAT CTC GAG GAA CCG GGT CAA TTC TTC AGC ACC-3' [XbaI],
SEQ.ID:92;
(for CMVintA/BGH segment)
- 10 (3) 5'-GGT ACA GAT ATC GGA AAG CCA CGT TGT GTC TCA AAA TC-
3'[EcoRV], SEQ.ID:93;
- 15 (4) 5'-CCA CAT GGA TCC G TAA TGC TCT GCC AGT GTT ACA ACC-3'
[BamHI], SEQ.ID:94;
(for kanamycin resistance gene segment)
- 20 (5) 5'-GGT ACA TGA TCA CGT AGA AAA GAT CAA AGG ATC TTC TTG-
3'[BclI], SEQ.ID:95;,
(6) 5'-CCA CAT GTC GAC CC GTA AAA AGG CCG CGT TGC TGG-3' [SalI],
SEQ.ID:96;
(for E. coli origin of replication)
- 25 Ligation junctions were sequenced for V1R using the following
oligonucleotides:
5'-GAG CCA ATA TAA ATG TAC-3', SEQ.ID:97: [CMVintA/kan^r
junction]
5'-CAA TAG CAG GCA TGC-3', SEQ.ID:98: [BGH/ori junction]
5'-G CAA GCA GCA GAT TAC-3', SEQ.ID:99: [ori/kan^r junction]

EXAMPLE 14

The HIV genes which appear to be the most important for
PNV development are env and gag. Both env and gag require the HIV
regulatory protein, rev, for either viral or heterologous expression.
Because efficient expression of these gene products is essential for PNV
function, two types of vectors, rev-dependent and rev-independent,
were tested for vaccination purposes. Unless stated otherwise, all genes
were derived from the HIV-1 (IIIB) laboratory isolate.

A. env: Depending upon how large a gene segment is used, varying efficiencies of rev-independent envy expression may be achieved by replacing the native leader peptide of env with the leader peptide from the tissue-specific plasminogen activator (tPA) gene and expressing the resulting chimeric gene behind the CMV promoter with the CMV intronA. V1Jns-tPA-gp120 is an example of a secreted gp120 vector constructed in this fashion which functions to yield anti-gp120 immune responses in vaccinated mice and monkeys.

Published reports indicate that membrane-anchored proteins may induce a more substantial antibody responses compared to secreted proteins. Membrane-anchored proteins may also induce antibody responses to additional immune epitopes. To test this hypothesis, V1Jns-tPA-gp160 and V1Jns-rev/env were prepared. The tPA-gp160 vector produced detectable quantities of gp160 and gp120, without the addition of rev, as shown by immunoblot analysis of RD cells transfected *in vitro*, although expression was much lower than that obtained for rev/env, a rev-dependent gp160-expressing plasmid. This may be due to the presence of inhibitory regions, which confer rev dependence upon the gp160 transcript occur at multiple sites within gp160 including at the COOH-terminus of gp41.

Vectors containing truncated forms of tPA-gp160, tPA-gp143 and tPA-gp150, designed to increase the overall expression of env by elimination of these inhibitory sequences, were prepared. The truncated gp160 vectors lack intracellular gp41 regions containing peptide motifs (such as leu-leu) which are known to cause diversion of membrane proteins to the lysosomes rather than the cell surface. Thus, gp143 and gp150 may be expected to increase the transport of protein to the cell surface compared to full-length gp160 where these proteins may be better able to elicit anti-gp160 antibodies following DNA vaccination.

A quantitative ELISA for gp160/gp120 expression in cell transfectants was developed to determine the relative expression capabilities for these vectors as well as for an additional vector which combines the features of tPA-gp160 and rev/env (vector rev/tPA-

- 81 -

gp160). In vitro transfection of 293 cells followed by quantitation of cell-associated vs. secreted/released gp120 yielded the following results:

5 (1) for the analogous plasmid pair, rev/env and rev/tPA-gp160, substitution of the native leader peptide in gp160 with the tPA leader sequence did not increase the total expression of gp160 or the amount of released gp120. This suggests that the leader peptide is not responsible for inefficient trafficking of gp160 to the cell surface in these cells.

10 (2) tPA-gp160 expresses 5-10X less gp160 than rev/env with similar proportions retained intracellularly vs. trafficked to the cell surface.

15 (3) tPA-gp143 gave 3-6X greater secretion of gp120 than rev/env with only low levels of cell-associated gp143 confirming that the cytoplasmic tail of gp160 causes intracellular retention of gp160 which can be overcome by partial deletion of this sequence.

(4) tPA-gp150 gave only low levels of gp160 in both cells and media, indicating either a problem with this construct or inherent instability of the truncated protein.

20 tPA-gp120 derived from a primary HIV isolate (containing the North American consensus V3 peptide loop; macrophage tropic and nonsyncytia-inducing phenotypes) gave high expression/secretion of gp120 with transfected 293 cells demonstrating that it was cloned in a functional form.

25

EXAMPLE 15

Serological Assays

A. Antibody Responses:

1. gp120 PNVs

30 An ID vs. IM vaccination experiment in mice was completed using V1Jns-tPA-gp120 (100, 10, 1 µg; 3X). ID vaccination appeared superior at the lower doses following initial rounds but all doses were equivalent after three rounds.

Rhesus monkeys (RHM) and African green monkeys (AGM) were vaccinated with the V1Jns-tPA-gp120 (MN) PNV. Peak

5 GMTs for gp120 antibodies differed by more than five-fold between these two primate species: 1780 (AGM) and 310 (RHM). These results indicate that substantially larger antibody titers can be elicited in AGM compared to RHM and suggest that higher HIV neutralization titers may be obtained by AGM vaccination.

10 2. gp160 PNVs: V1Jns-rev/env vaccination (IM) of mice did not yield antibodies to gp160 until three injections while ID vaccination yielded responses after one round which remained higher than those produced by IM throughout the experiment (GMTs = 2115 (ID) and 95 (IM); 200 µg/mouse). This suggests that rev-dependent constructs can function as immunogens better by the ID route.

15 RHM receiving ID or IM inoculations with V1Jns-rev/env showed peak GMTs = 790 and 140, respectively, following 4-5 inoculations (2 mg/round). These results agree with those found for mice showing that this rev dependent PNV has greater efficacy for antibody generation by ID vaccination although the rev-independent construct V1Jns-tPA-gp120 did not. RHM receiving tPA-gp160 DNA (IM) showed lower, more variable antibody responses than those receiving rev/env which corroborate our determination that this vector expresses gp160 4-7X less efficiently than rev/env.

20 B. In Vitro Virus Neutralization

25 An infectivity reduction neutralization assay (p24 gag production readout) using HIV(MN) as a virus source was performed by Quality Biologicals, Inc. (QBI). At low virus input (100 TCID₅₀) complete neutralization was seen at 1/10 dilutions of sera for all three antisera with at least 80-90 % reduction in virus production observed in all samples up to 1/80 dilutions as compared to matched prebleed sera. However, at higher virus input (1000 TCID₅₀), no neutralization was observed for any sample.

30 RHM were tested for HIV (IIIB) neutralization (QBI), using 100 TCID₅₀ of input virus, following vaccinations with tPA-gp120 (IIIB) DNA. In two different experiments the best neutralization results were obtained at serum dilutions of 10 (40-99% reduction of p24 gag) with gag reduction observed in some samples at dilutions as high

- 62 -

as 80-fold. The most consistent samples in this assay had anti-gp120 antibody ELISA endpoint titers of at least 2000-3000.

RHM were similarly tested for HIV (IIIB) neutralization (QBI) following vaccinations with rev/env DNA. Overall, low levels of neutralization were observed: two of three RHM showed neutralization ranging up to 84% at a serum dilution of 10 with p24 gag reduction observed at subsequent dilutions of 20 or 40 while one sample did not show any evidence of neutralization. These samples had anti-gp120 antibody ELISA titers of 700-800 indicating that this is the minimum useful titer range for testing sera derived from gp160 DNA vaccine experiments in neutralization assays.

C. Facilitators for Enhanced Immunity

Several experiments were initiated to test plasmid DNA formulations which have been reported to enhance DNA uptake following vaccination and increase either reporter gene expression or immune responses in mouse or monkey vaccinees. Hypertonic sucrose (up to 20-25%, w/v) DNA solutions have been reported to give more uniform distribution of DNA uptake, as evidenced by reporter gene expression, and was used in experiments in which substantial gp160-specific antibodies were elicited in rodents and nonhuman primates vaccinated with a rev/gp160 plasmid. The anesthetic, bupivacaine (0.25-0.75%, w/v), has also been reported to significantly enhance DNA vaccine-mediated immune responses in mice and nonhuman primates when used either as a pretreatment for IM injection, or as by co-injection with DNA in isotonic saline solution.

Our initial results with bupivacaine showed that substantial mortality was caused by IM treatment with 0.5% solutions. Mortality varied depending on the volume of solution used and whether the mice were injected while under anesthetic (≥ 0.1 mL w/o anesthetic gave highest mortality). Our experiments have used 0.25% solutions without significant mortality either as a pre-treatment or a co-treatment and using gp120 or rev/env PNVs. A preliminary experiment using bupivacaine as a pre-treatment for three vaccination rounds did not show any enhancement of immune responses relative to control mice

while a larger experiment using both ID and IM sites as a pre-treatment or co-treatment has not shown any increased antibody levels following one injection and appeared to decrease antibody responses in some groups. Three vaccinations are planned in the current study.

This sucrose formulation experiment tested a variety of conditions described in the literature. Sucrose concentration was tested at 10, 15, 20, and 25% in saline or PBS solution containing 0.1 mg/mL of tPA-gp120 plasmid. All samples were tested as a co-injection by IM or ID routes except for a 25% sucrose/PBS group that received this solution 15-30 minutes prior to IM DNA/PBS injection. Serum data derived from bleeds following the first vaccination did not show any enhancement of antibody responses.

EXAMPLE 16

T Lymphocyte Responses:

A. Proliferation and Cytokine Secretion

T lymphocytes which have been primed in vivo with antigen can proliferate and secrete cytokines during in vitro cell culture after exogenous addition of priming antigen. Responding T cells usually have a MHC Class II-restricted, CD4+ (helper) phenotype. Helper T cells can be functionally grouped according to the types of cytokines they secrete following stimulation by antigen: TH1 cells secrete primarily IL-2 and g-interferon while TH2 cells are associated with IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10 secretion. TH1 lymphocytes and cytokines promote cellular immunity, including CTL and DTH responses, while TH2 cells and cytokines promote B cell activation for humoral immunity. We have previously tested for these responses in mice and nonhuman primates (AGM and RHM), using rgp120IIIB for antigen in vitro, after vaccination with HIV tPA-gp120 PNVs and shown that T cells from vaccinees of both species exhibit proliferative responses to gp120 in vitro and that these responses are TH1-like and long-lived (> 6 months) in mice. These studies were continued with a rev PNV.

1. mouse studies: Mice vaccinated either 3X or 1X with 200 µg V1Jns-rev were tested for in vitro proliferation to recombinant

rev (r-rev) protein. Mice vaccinated 3X showed stimulation indices (SI: ratio of proliferation of immune cells with and without immunizing antigen) of 9-12 while mice receiving 1X were the same as background (SIs = 2-3). Splenic T cells from all rev vaccinees, but not control mice, secreted g-interferon in response to r-rev antigen (2.4-2.8 ng/ml, 3X; 0.4-0.7 ng/ml, 1X) while no IL-4 was detected in culture supernatants (detection sensitivities = 47 pg/ml and 15 pg/ml for g-interferon and IL-4, respectively) showing these T cell responses to be TH1-like in nature as we found for gp120 DNA vaccinees. Cytokine secretion may be a more sensitive assay than proliferation to specific antigen for determining T cell memory responses. Similar results were found for mice tested at least six months post vaccination. Antibodies to rev were not detected in any vaccinee sera as may be expected for this intracellular protein.

2. Monkey Studies: Three RHM showed strong in vitro T cell proliferation (SIs = 9-30) to r-rev following two vaccinations with V1Jns-rev. No anti-rev antibodies were detected in any monkeys. These results corroborate the above mouse/rev experiments and confirm that strong T cell responses can be induced by rev PNVs without concomitant induction of antibody responses.

Further experiments using tPA-gp120 DNA vaccination of RHM showed that (i) in vitro T cell proliferation to rgp120 was obtained following one vaccination; (ii) primary responses were boosted following a second vaccination; and, (iii) similar proliferations were obtained with these vaccinees as for SHIV-infected RHM (SIs = 5-70 and 5-35, respectively).

B. Anti-env Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes

Two of four RHM monkeys vaccinated with tPA-gp120 (IM) and gp160/IRES/rev (ID) PNVs showed significant CTL activities (> 20% lysis at 10:1 E/T) against homologous target cells six weeks following one vaccination. Two weeks post a second vaccination all four monkeys showed cytotoxicities ranging from 20 -35% lysis at 20:1 E/T. All CTL activities in this assay design were MHC Class I

- 15 -

restricted: removal of CD8+ T cells completely removed cytotoxicities in all four monkeys. CTL responses waned over several months and were boosted to \geq original levels with subsequent re-vaccination. These CTL activities were characterized as the most potent for vaccine-mediated responses observed in RHM.

10

15

20

25

30

- 86 -

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Shiver, John W
Liu, Margaret A
Perry, Helen C
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: COORDINATE IN VIVO GENE EXPRESSION
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 100
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Christine E. Carty
 - (B) STREET: 126 Lincoln Avenue, P.O. Box 2000
 - (C) CITY: Rahway
 - (D) STATE: New Jersey
 - (E) COUNTRY: United States of America
 - (F) ZIP: 07065
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE:
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Carty, Christine E.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 36,090
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 19188Y
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (908) 594-6734
 - (B) TELEFAX: (908) 594-4720

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 87 -

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile His Ile Gly Pro
1 5 10 15
Gly Arg Ala Phe Tyr Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln
20 25 30
Ala His Cys
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Tyr Asn Lys Arg Lys Arg Ile His Ile Gly Pro
1 5 10 15
Gly Arg Ala Phe Tyr Thr Thr Lys Asn Ile Ile Gly Thr Ile Arg Gln
20 25 30
Ala His Cys
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 36 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- 83 -

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Arg Ile Arg Ile Gln Arg
1 5 10 15
Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala Phe Val Thr Ile Gly Lys Ile Gly Asn Met Arg
20 25 30
Gln Ala His Cys
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Gly Ile His Ile Gly Pro
1 5 10 15
Gly Arg Ala Phe Tyr Thr Thr Gly Lys Ile Ile Gly Asn Ile Arg Gln
20 25 30
Ala His Cys
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 36 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

- 89 -

- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Cys Thr Arg Pro Ser Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile His Ile Gly
1 5 10 15
Pro Gly Lys Ala Phe Tyr Ala Thr Gly Ala Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg
20 25 30
Gln Ala His Cys
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile His Ile Ala Pro
1 5 10 15
Gly Arg Ala Phe Tyr Ala Thr Gly Asp Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln
20 25 30
Ala His Cys
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 90 -

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

CTATATAAGC AGAGCTCGTT TAG

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

GTACCAAAGA TCTAAGGACG GTGACTGCAG

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GTATGTGTCT GAAAATGAGC GTGGAGATTG GGCTCGCAC

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs

- 91 -

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

GTGCGAGCCC AATCTCCACG CTCATTTCAG GACACATAC

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

GGTACAAGAT CTACTATAGG GAGACCGGAA TTCCGC

36

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4432 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

TGGCGCGTTT CGGTGATGAC GGTGAAAACC TCTGACACAT GCAGCTCCCG GAGACGGTCA

60

- 92 -

CAGCTTGTCT	GTAACGGAT	GCCGGGAGCA	GACAAGCCCG	TCAGGGGG	TCAGGGGTG	120
TTGGGGGTG	TGCGGGCTGG	CTTAACATATG	CGGCATCAGA	GCAGATTGTA	CTGAGAGTGC	180
ACCATATGCG	GTGTGAAATA	CCGCACAGAT	GCGTAAGGAG	AAAATACCGC	ATCAGATTG	240
CTATTGGCCA	TTGCATACGT	TGTATCCATA	TCATAATATG	TACATTTATA	TTGGCTCATG	300
TCCAACATTA	CCGCCATGTT	GACATTGATT	ATTGACTAGT	TATTAATAGT	AATCAATTAC	360
GGGGTCATTA	GTTCATAGCC	CATATATGGA	GTTCGGCGTT	ACATAACTTA	CGGTAAATGG	420
CCCCGCTGGC	TGACCGCCCA	ACGACCCCCG	CCCATTGACG	TCAATAATGA	CGTATGTTCC	480
CATAGTAACG	CCAATAGGGA	CTPTCCATTG	ACGTCAATGG	GTGGAGTATT	TACGGTAAAC	540
TGCCCACCTG	GCAGTACATC	AACTGTATCA	TATGCCAAGT	ACGCCCTTA	TTGACGTCAA	600
TGACGGTAAA	TGGCCCGCCT	GGCATTATGC	CCAGTACATG	ACCTTATGGG	ACTTTCTAC	660
TTGGCAGTAC	ATCTACGTAT	TAGTCATCGC	TATTACCATG	GTGATGGGT	TTTGGCAGTA	720
CATCAATGGG	CGTGGATAGC	GGTTTGACTC	ACGGGGATTT	CCAAGTCTCC	ACCCCATG	780
CGTCAATGGG	AGTTTGTTTT	GGCACCAAAA	TCAACGGGAC	TTTCCAAAAT	GTCGTAACAA	840
CTCCGCCCCA	TTGACGCAA	TGGGCGGTAG	GGGTGTACGG	TGGGAGGTCT	ATATAAGCAG	900
AGCTCGTTA	GTAACCGTC	AGATGCCCTG	GAGACGCCAT	CCACGCTGTT	TTGACCTCCA	960
TAGAAGACAC	CGGGACCGAT	CCAGCCTCCG	CGGCCGGAA	CGGTGCATTG	GAACGCGGAT	1020
TCCCCGTGCC	AAGACTGACG	TAAGTACCGC	CTATAGAGTC	TATAGGCCA	CCCCCTGGC	1080
TTCTTATGCA	TGCTATACTG	TTTTGGCTT	GGGGTCTATA	CACCCCCGCT	TCCTCATGTT	1140
ATAGGTGATG	CTATAGCTTA	GCCTATAGGT	GTGGGTTATT	GACCATTATT	GACCACTCCC	1200
CTATTGGTGA	CGATACTTTC	CATTACTAAT	CCATAAACATG	GCTCTTIGCC	ACAACTCTCT	1260
TTATTGGCTA	TATGCCAATA	CACTGTCCTT	CAGAGACTGA	CACGGACTCT	GTATTTTAC	1320
AGGATGGGTT	CTCATTTATT	ATTTACAAAT	TCACATATAC	AACACCACCG	TCCCCAGTGC	1380
CCGCAGTTTT	TATTAACAT	AACGTGGGAT	CTCCACGCGA	ATCTCGGGTA	CGTGTCCGG	1440
ACATGGGCTC	TTCTCCGGTA	GGGGCGGAGC	TTCTACATCC	GAGCCCTGCT	CCCATGCCTC	1500
CAGCGACTCA	TGGTCGCTCG	GCAGCTCCCTT	GCTCTAACAA	GTGGAGGCCA	GACTTAGGCA	1560
CAGCACGATG	CCCACCAACCA	CCAGTGTGCC	GCACAAAGGCC	GTGGCGGTAG	GGTATGTGTC	1620
TGAAAATGAG	CTCGGGGAGC	GGGCTTGCAC	CGCTGACGCA	TTTGGAAAGAC	TTAAGGCAGC	1680
GGCAGAAGAA	GATGCAGGCA	GCTGAGTTGT	TGTGTTCTGA	TAAGAGTCAG	AGGTAACCTCC	1740

- 93 -

CCTTGCCTG	CTGTTAACGG	TGGAGGGCAG	TGTAGTCTGA	GCAGTACTCG	TTGCTGCCG	1800
GCGCGCCACC	AGACATAATA	GCTGACAGAC	TAACAGACTG	TTCCCTTCCA	TGGGTCTTT	1860
CTGCAGTCAC	CGTCCTTAGA	TCTGCTGTGC	CTTCTAGTTG	CCAGCCATCT	GTTGTTGCC	1920
CCTCCCCCGT	GCCTTCCTTG	ACCCCTGAAAG	GTGCCACTCC	CACTGTCTT	TCCTAATAAA	1980
ATGAGGAAAT	TGCATCGCAT	TGTCTGAGTA	GGTGTCAATT	TATTCTGGGG	GGTGGGGTGG	2040
GGCAGCACAG	CAAGGGGAG	GATTGGGAAG	ACAATAGCAG	GCATGCTGGG	GATGGGTGG	2100
GCTCTATGGG	TACCCAGGTG	CTGAAGAATT	GACCCGGTTC	CTCCTGGGCC	AGAAAAGAAC	2160
AGGCACATCC	CCTTCTCTGT	GACACACCC	GTCCACGCC	CTGGTTCTTA	GTTCCAGCCC	2220
CACTCATAGG	ACACTCATAG	CTCAGGAGGG	CTCCGCCTTC	AATCCCACCC	GCTAAAGTAC	2280
TTGGAGCGGT	CTCTCCCTCC	CTCATCAGCC	CACCAAACCA	AACCTAGCCT	CCAAGAGTGG	2340
GAAGAAATT	AAGCAAGATA	GGCTATTAAG	TGCAGAGGGA	GAGAAAATGC	CTCCAACATG	2400
TGAGGAAGTA	ATGAGAGAAA	TCATAGAATT	TCTTCCGCTT	CCTCGCTCAC	TGACTCGCTG	2460
CGCTCGGTG	TTCGGCTGCG	GCGAGCGGT	TCAGCTCACT	CAAAGGGCGT	AATACGGTTA	2520
TCCACAGAAT	CAGGGGATAA	CGCAGGAAAG	AACATGTGAG	CAAAGGCCA	GCAAAAGGCC	2580
AGGAACCGTA	AAAAGGCCGC	GTTGCTGGCG	TTTTTCCATA	GGCTCCGCC	CCCTGACGAG	2640
CATCACAAAA	ATCGACGCTC	AACTCAGAGG	TGGCAGAACCC	CGACAGGACT	ATAAAAGATA	2700
CAGGCCTTTC	CCCCTGGAAG	CTCCCTCGTG	CGCTCTCCTG	TTCCGACCC	GCGCTTACC	2760
GGATACCTGT	CCGCCTTCT	CCCTTGGGA	AGCGTGGCGC	TTTCTCAATG	CTCACGCTGT	2820
AGGTATCTCA	GTTCGGTGT	GGTCGTTCGC	TCCAAGCTGG	GCTGTGTGCA	CGAACCCCCC	2880
GTTCAGCCCC	ACCGCTGC	CTTATCCGGT	AACTATCGTC	TTGAGTCAA	CCCGGTAAGA	2940
CACGACTTAT	CGCCACTGGC	AGCAGCCACT	GGTAACAGGA	TTAGCAGAGC	GAGGTATGTA	3000
GGCGGTGCTA	CAGAGTTCTT	GAAGTGGTGG	CCTAACTACG	GCTACACTAG	AAGGACAGTA	3060
TTTGGTATCT	GGCCTCTGCT	GAAGCCAGTT	ACCTTCGGAA	AAAGAGTTGG	TAGCTCTTGA	3120
TCCGGCAAAAC	AAACCACCGC	TGGTAGCGGT	GGTTTTTTTG	TTTGCAAGCA	GCAGATTACG	3180
CGCAGAAAAAA	AAGGATCTCA	AGAAGATCCT	TTGATCTTTT	CTACGGGTC	TGACGCTCAG	3240
TGGAACGAAA	ACTCACGTTA	AGGGATTTTG	GTCATGAGAT	TATCAAAAG	GATCTTCACC	3300
TAGATCTTT	AAATTAAAAA	ATGAAGTTTT	AAATCAATCT	AAAGTATATA	TGACTAAACT	3360
TGGTCTGACA	GTTACCAATG	CTTAATCACT	GAGGCACCTA	TCTCAGCGAT	CTGTCTATT	3420

- 94 -

CGTTCATCCA TAGTTGCCTG ACTCCCCGTG	3480
GTGTAGATAA CTACGATAAG CGAGGGCTTA	
CCATCTGGCC CCAGTGTGTC AATGATAACCG	3540
CGAGACCCAC GCTCACCGGC TCCAGATTAA	
TCAGCAATAA ACCAGCCAGC CGGAAGGGCC	3600
GAGGCCAGAA GTGGTCTGTC AACTTTATCC	
GCCTCCATCC AGTCTATTAA TTGTTGCCGG	3660
GAAGCTAGAG TAAGTAGTTC GCCAGTTAAT	
AGTTTGGCA ACGTTGTGTC CATTGCTACA	3720
GGCATCGTGG TGTCACGCTC GTCGTTGGT	
ATGGCTTCAT TCAGCTCCGG TTCCCAACGA	3780
TCAAGGCGAG TTACATGATC CCCCATGTTG	
TCCAAAAAAG CGGTTAGCTC CTTGGTCTT	3840
CCGATCGTTG TCAGAAGTAA GTTGGCCGCA	
GTGTTATCAC TCATGGTTAT GGCAAGCACTG	3900
CATAATTCTC TTACTGTCAT GCCATCCGTA	
AGATGCTTTT CTGTGACTGG TGAGTACTCA	3960
ACCAAGTCAT TCTGAGAATA GTGTATGCGG	
CGACCGAGTT GCTCTTGCCC GGCGTCAATA	4020
CGGGATAATA CGCGGCCACA TAGCAGAACT	
TTAAAAGTGC TCATCATTGG AAAACGTTCT	4080
TCGGGGCGAA AACTCTCAAG GATCTTACCG	
CTGTTGAGAT CCAGTTCGAT GTAACCCACT	4140
CGTGCACCCA ACTGATCTTC AGCATCTTTT	
ACTTTCACCA CGCTTCTGG GTGAGCAAAA	4200
ACAGGAAGGC AAAATGCCG AAAAAAGGGA	
ATAAGGGCGA CACGGAAATG TTGAATACTC	4260
ATACTCTTCC TTTTCAATA TTATTGAAGC	
ATTATCAGG GTTATTGTCT CATGAGCGGA	4320
TACATATTTG AATGTATTAA GAAAAATAAA	
CAAATAGGGG TTCCGCGCAC ATTTCCCGA	4380
AAAGTGCCAC CTGACGTCTA AGAAACCATT	
ATTATCATGA CATTAAACCTA TAAAATAGG CGTATCACGA	4432
GGCCCTTTCG TC	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2196 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

ATTGGCTATT GGCCATTGCA TACGTTGTAT CCATATCATA ATATGTACAT	60
TTATATGGC	
TCATGTCCAA CATTACCGCC ATGTTGACAT TGATTATTGA CTAGTTATTA	120
ATAGTAATCA	

- 95 -

ATTACGGGGT CATTAGTTCA TAGCCATAT ATGGAGTTCC GCGTTACATA ACTTACGGTA	180
AATGGCCCCG CTGGCTGACC GCCCAACGAC CCCCGCCCCAT TGACGTCAAT AATGACGTAT	240
GTTCCCATAG TAACGCCAAT AGGGACTTTC CATTGACGTC AATGGGTGGA GTATTTACGG	300
TAAAATGCCC ACTTGGCACT ACATCAAGTG TATCATATGC CAAGTACGCC CCCTATTGAC	360
GTCAATGACG GTAAATGCC CGCCTGGCAT TATGCCAGT ACATGACCTT ATGGGACTTT	420
CCTACTTGGC AGTACATCTA CGTATTAGTC ATCGCTATTA CCATGGTGAT GCGGTTTTGG	480
CAGTACATCA ATGGGCGTGG ATAGCGGTTT GACTCACGGG GATTTCCAAG TCTCCACCCC	540
ATTGACGTCA ATGGGACTTT GTTTTGGCAC CAAAATCAAC GGGACTTTCC AAAATGTCGT	600
AACAACCTCCG CCCCCATTGAC GCAAATGGGC GGTAGGGCGTG TACGGTGGGA GGTCTATATA	660
AGCAGAGCTC GTTTAGTGAA CCGTCAGATC GCCTGGAGAC GCCATCCACG CTGTTTGAC	720
CTCCATAGAA GACACCGGGA CCGATCCAGC CTCCGGGGCC GGGAACGGTG CATTGGAACG	780
CGGATTCCCC GTGCCAAGAG TGACGTAAGT ACCGCCTATA GAGTCTATAG GCCCACCCCC	840
TTGGCTTCTT ATGCATGCTA TACTGTTTT GGCTTGGGGT CTATACACCC CCGCTTCCTC	900
ATGTTATAGG TGATGGTATA GCTTAGCCTA TAGGTGTGGG TTATTGACCA TTATTGACCA	960
CTCCCCCTATT GGTGACGATA CTTTCCATTA CTAATCCATA ACATGGCTCT TTGCCACAAC	1020
TCTCTTTATT GGCTATATGC CAATACACTG TCCTTCAGAG ACTGACACGG ACTCTGTATT	1080
TTTACAGGAT GGGGTCTCAT TTATTATTTA CAAATTACA TATACAACAC CACCGTCCCC	1140
AGTGCCCCGA GTTTTATTA AACATAACGT GGGATCTCCA CGCGAATCTC GGGTACGTGT	1200
TCCGGACATG GGCTCTTCTC CGGTAGCGGC GGAGCTTCTA CATCCGAGCC CTGCTCCCAT	1260
GCCTCCAGCG ACTCATGGTC GCTCGGCAGC TCCTTGCTCC TAACAGTGGA GGCCAGACTT	1320
AGGCACAGCA CGATGCCAC CACCACCACT GTGCCGCACA AGGCCGTGGC GGTAGGGTAT	1380
GTGTCTGAAA ATGAGCTCGG GGAGCGGGCT TGCACCGCTG ACGCATTGG AAGACTTAAG	1440
GCAGCGGCAG AAGAAGATGC AGGCAGCTGA GTTGTGTGT TCTGATAAGA GTCAGAGGTA	1500
ACTCCCCTTG CGGTGCTGTT AACGGTGGAG GGCAGTGTAG TCTGAGCAGT ACTCGTGTGCT	1560
GCCCGCGCGCG CCACCAGACA TAATAGCTGA CAGACTAACCA GACTGTTCC TTCCATGGGT	1620
CTTTTCTGCA GTCACCGTCC TTAGATCTGC TGTGCCCTCT AGTTGCCAGC CATCTGTTGT	1680
TTGCCCTCTCC CCCGTGCCCT CCTTGACCCCT GGAAGGTGCC ACTCCCACGT TCCTTCCCTA	1740
ATAAAATGAG GAAATTGCAT CGCATTGTCT GAGTAGGTGT CATTCTATTC TGGGGGTGG	1800

- 95 -

GGTGGGGCAG CACAGCAAGG GGGAGGATTG GGAAGACAAT AGCAGGCATG CTGGGGATGC	1861
GGTGGGTCT ATGGGTACCC AGGTGCTGAA GAATTGACCC GGTTCCCTCTT GGGCCAGAAA	1920
GAAGCAGGCA CATCCCCTTC TCTGTGACAC ACCCTGTCCA CGCCCGCTGGT TCTTAGTTCC	1980
AGCCCCACTC ATAGGACACT CATACTGAG GAGGGCTCCG CCTTCATGCC CACCCGCTAA	2040
AGTACTTGGA GCGGTCTCTC CCTCCCTCAT CAGCCACCA AACCAAACCT AGCCTCCAAG	2100
AGTGGGAAGA AATTAAAGCA AGATAGGCTA TTAAGTGCAG AGGGAGAGAA AATGCCCTCA	2160
ACATGTGAGG AAGTAATGAG AGAAATCATA GAATTC	2196

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 4864 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

TCGCGCGTTT CGGTGATGAC GGTGAAAACC TCTGACACAT GCAGCTCCCG GAGACGGTCA	60
CAGCTTGTCT GTAAGCGGAT GCCGGGAGCA GACAAGCCCG TCAGGGCGCG TCAGCGGGTG	120
TTGGCGGGTG TCGGGGCTGG CTTAACTATG CGGCATCAGA GCAGATTGTA CTGAGAGTGC	180
ACCATATGCG GTGTGAAATA CCGCACAGAT GCGTAAGGAG AAAATACCGC ATCAGATTGG	240
CTATTGGCCA TTGCAACAGT TGTATCCATA TCATAATATG TACATTTATA TTGGCTCATG	300
TCCAACATTA CCGCCATGTT GACATTGATT ATTGACTAGT TATTAATAGT AATCAATTAC	360
GGGGTCATTA GTTCATAGCC CATATATGGA GTTCCCGTT ACATAACTTA CGGTAATGG	420
CCCGCCTGGC TGACCGCCCA ACGACCCCCG CCCATTGACG TCAATAATGA CGTATGTTCC	480
CATAGTAACG CCAATAGGGA CTTTCCATTG ACGTCAATGG GTGGAGTATT TACGGTAAAC	540
TGCCCCACTTG GCAGTACATC AAGTGTATCA TATGCCAAGT ACGCCCCCTA TTGACGTCAA	600
TGACGGTAAA TGGCCCGCCT GGCATTATGC CCAGTACATG ACCTTATGGG ACTTTCTAC	660
TTGGCAGTAC ATCTACGTAT TAGTCATCGC TATTACCATG GTGATGCCGT TTTGGCAGTA	720

- 37 -

CATCAATGGG CGTGGATAGC GGTTTGACTC ACGGGGATTTC CCAAGTCTCC ACCCCATTGA	780
CGTCAATGGG AGTTTGTTTT GGCACCAAAA TCAACGGGAC TTTCCAAAAT GTCGTAACAA	840
CTCCGCCCTCA TTGACGCAAA TGGGCGGTAG CGCTGTACGG TGGGAGGTCT ATATAAGCAG	900
AGCTCGTTA GTGAACCGTC AGATCGCCTG GAGACGCCAT CCAAGCTGTT TTGACCTCCA	960
TAGAAGACAC CGGGACCGAT CCAGCCTCCG CGGCCGGAA CGGTGCATTG GAACCGGGAT	1020
TCCCCGTGCC AAGAGTGACG TAAGTACCGC CTAGAGTC TATAGGCCA CCCCCTTGGC	1080
TTCTTATGCA TGCTATACGT TTTTTGGCTT GGGGTCTATA CACCCCCGCT TCCTCATGTT	1140
ATAGGTGATG GTATAGCTTA GCCTATAGGT GTGGGTTATT GACCATTATT GACCACTCCC	1200
CTATTGGTGA CGATACTTTC CATTACTAAT CCATAACATG GCTTTTGCC ACAACTCTCT	1260
TTATTGGCTA TATGCCAATA CACTGTCCTT CAGAGACTGA CACGGACTCT GTATTTTAC	1320
AGGATGGGGT CTCATTTATT ATTTACAAAT TCACATATAC AACACCACCG TCCCCAGTGC	1380
CCGCAGTTTT TATTAACAT AACGTGGGAT CTCCACGCGA ATCTCGGTA CGTGTCCGG	1440
ACATGGGCTC TTCTCCGGTA GCGGCGGAGC TTCTACATCC GAGCCCTGCT CCCATGCCTC	1500
CAGCGACTCA TGGTCGCTCG GCAGCTCCTT GCTCCTAACCA GTGGAGGCCA GACTTAGGCA	1560
CAGCACGATG CCCACCACCA CGAGTGTGCC GCACAAGGCC GTGGCGGTAG GGTATGTGTC	1620
TGAAAATGAG CTCGGGGAGC GGGCTTGCAC CGCTGACGCA TTTGGAAGAC TTAAGGCAGC	1680
GGCAGAAGAA GATGCAGGCA GCTGAGTTGT TGTGTTCTGA TAAGAGTCAG AGGTAACTCC	1740
CGTTGCGGTG CTGTTAACCG TGGAGGGCAG TGTAGTCTGA GCAGTACTCG TTGCTGCCGC	1800
GCGCGCCACC AGACATAATA GCTGACAGAC TAACAGACTG TTCTTTCCA TGGGTCTTTT	1860
CTGCAGTCAC CGTCCTTACA TCTGCTGTGC CTTCTAGTTG CCAGCCATCT GTTGTTCGCC	1920
CCTCCCCCGT GCCTTCCTTG ACCCTGGAAG GTGCCACTCC CACTGTCCCTT TCCTAATAAA	1980
ATGAGGAAAT TGCATCGCAT TGTCTGAGTA GGTGTCAATT TATTCTGGGG GGTGGGGTGG	2040
GGCAGCACAG CAAGGGGAG GATTGGAAG ACAATAGCAG GCATGCTGGG GATGCGGTGG	2100
GCTCTATGGG TACCCAGGTG CTGAAGAATT GACCCGGTTC CTCCCTGGGCC AGAAAGAAGC	2160
AGGCACATCC CCTTCTCTGT GACACACCCCT GTCCACGCC CTGGTTCTTA GTTCCAGCCC	2220
CACTCATAGG ACACTCATAG CTCAGGAGGG CTCCGCCCTTC AATCCCACCC GCTAAAGTAC	2280
TTGGAGCGGT CTCTCCCTCC CTCATCAGCC CACCAAACCA AACCTAGCCT CCAAGAGTGG	2340
GAAGAAATTA AAGCAAGATA GGCTATTAAG TGCAGAGGGAA GAGAAAATGC CTCCAACATG	2400

- 93 -

TGACGGAAAGTA ATGAGAGAAA TCATAGAATT TCTTCGGCTT CCTCGCTCAC TGACTCGCTG	2460
CGCTCGSTCG TTCGGCTGGC GCGAGCGGT AAGCTCACT CAAAGGCAGT AATAACGGTTA	2520
TCCACAGAAAT CAGGGATAA CGCAGGAAAG AACATGTGAG CAAAAGGCCA GCAAAAGGCC	2580
AGGAACCGTA AAAAGGCCGC GTTGCTGGCG TTTTTCCATA GGCTCCGCC CCCTGACGAG	2640
CATCACAAAA ATCGACCGTC AAGTCAGAGG TGGCGAAACC CGACAGGACT ATAAAGATAAC	2700
CAGGGCTTTC CCCCTGGAAAG CTCCCTCGTG CGCTCTCTG TTCCGACCCCT GCCGCTTACC	2760
GGATAACCTGT CGCGCTTTCT CCCTTCGGGA AGCGTGGCCC TTTCTCAATG CTCACCGCTGT	2820
AGGTATCTCA GTTCGGTGTGTA GGTCGGTCGC TCCAAGCTGG GCTGTGTGCA CGAACCCCCC	2880
GTCAGCCCG ACCGCTGCAG CTTATCCGGT AACTATCGTC TTGAGTCAA CCCGGTAAGA	2940
CACGACTTAT CGCCACTGGC AGCAGCCACT GGTAACAGGA TTAGCAGAGC GAGGTATGTA	3000
GGCGGTGCTA CAGAGTTCTT GAAGTGGTGG CCTAACTACG GCTACACTAG AAGGACAGTA	3060
TTTGGTATCT GGGCTCTGCT GAAGCCAGTT ACCTTCGGAA AAAGAGTTGG TAGCTCTTGA	3120
TCCGGCAAAC AAACCACCGC TGGTAGCGGT GGTTTTTTTG TTTGCAAGCA GCAGATTACG	3180
CGCAGAAAAA AAGGATCTCA AGAAGATCCT TTGATCTTT CTACGGGTC TGACGCTCAG	3240
TGGAACGAAA ACTCACGTTA AGGGATTTTG GTCATGAGAT TATCAAAAG GATCTTCACC	3300
TAGATCCTTT TAAATTAAAA ATGAAGTTTT AAATCAATCT AAAGTATATA TGAGTAAACT	3360
TGGCTCTGACA GTTACCAATG CTTAACAGT GAGGCACCTA TCTCAGCGAT CTGTCTATTT	3420
CGTTCATCCA TAGTTGCCAG ACTCCCCGGG GGGGGGGCGC TGAGGCTGTC CTCGTGAAGA	3480
AGGTGTTGCT GACTCATACC AGGCCTGAAT CGCCCCATCA TCCAGCCAGA AAGTGAGGGA	3540
GCCACGGTTG ATGAGAGCTT TGTTGTAGGT GGACCAGTTG GTGATTTGA ACTTTGCTT	3600
TGCCACGGAA CGGTCTGGT TGTCGGGAAG ATGCGTGATC TGATCCTTCA ACTCAGCAA	3660
AGTCGATTT ATTCAACAAA GCCGCCGTCC CGTCAAGTCA CGCTAATGCT CTGCCAGTGT	3720
TACAACCAAT TAACCAATTG TGATTAGAAA AACTCATCGA GCATCAAATG AAACTGCAAT	3780
TTATTCAATAT CAGGATTATC AATACCATAT TTTTGAAAAA GCGTTTCTG TAATGAAGGA	3840
GAAAACCTCAC CGAGGCAGTT CCATAGGATG GCAAGATCCT GGTATCGGTG TGCGATTCCG	3900
ACTCGTCCAA CATCAATACA ACCTATTAAT TTCCCTCGT CAAAATAAG GTTATCAAGT	3960
GAGAAATCAC CATGAGTGAC GACTGAATCC GGTGAGAATG GCAGAAAGCTT ATGCATTTCT	4020
TTCCAGACTT GTTCAACAGG CCAGCCATTA CGCTCGTCAT CAAAATCACT CGCATCAACC	4080

- 93 -

AAACCGTTAT TCATTCGTGA TTGCGCCTGA GCGAGACGAA ATACGGGATC GGTGTTAAAA	4140
GGACAAATTAC AAACAGGAAT CGAATGCAAC CGGGCGAGGA AGACTGCCAG CGCATCAACA	4200
ATATTTTCACT CTGAATCAGG ATATTCTTCT AATACCTGGA ATGCTGTTTT CCCGGGGATC	4260
GCAGTGGTGA GTAAACCATGC ATCATCAGGA GTACGGATAA AATGCTTGAT GGTCGGAAGA	4320
GGCATAAAATT CCGTCAGCCA GTTTAGTCTG ACCATCTCAT CTGTAACATC ATTGGCAACG	4380
CTACCTTGC CATGTTTCAG AAACAACCTCT GGCGCATCGG GCTTCCCATA CAATCGATAG	4440
ATTGTGSCAC CTGATTGCC GACATTATCG CGAGCCATT TATACCCATA TAAATCAGCA	4500
TCCATGTTGG AATTTAACATCG CGGCCTCGAG CAAGACGTTT CCCGTTGAAT ATGGCTCATA	4560
ACACCCCTTG TATTACTGTT TATGTAAGCA GACAGTTTA TTGTTCATGA TGATATATT	4620
TTATCTTGTG CAATGTAACA TCAGAGATT TGAGACACAA CGTGGCTTTC CCCCCCCC	4680
CATTATTGAA GCATTTATCA GGGTTATTGT CTCATGAGCG GATACATATT TGAATGTATT	4740
TAGAAAAATA AACAAATAGG GGTTCCGCGC ACATTTCCCC GAAAAGTGCC ACCTGACGTC	4800
TAAGAAAACCA TTATTATCAT GACATTAACC TATAAAAATA GGCGTATCAC GAGGCC	4860
CGTC	4864

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

CCACATAGAT CTGTTCCATG GTTGTGGCAA TATTATCATC G	41
---	----

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 100 -

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

GGTACAAGAT CTACCATGGC AGGAAGAAGC GGAGACAGC

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

CCACATAGAT CTGATATCGC ACTATTCCTT AGCTCCTGAC TCC

43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 78 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GATCACCATG GATGCAATGA AGAGAGGGCT CTGCTGTGTG CTGCTGCTGT GTGGAGCAGT

60

CTTCGTTTCG CCCAGCGA

78

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- 101 -

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 78 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

GATCTCGCTG GGCAGAACGA AGACTGCTCC ACACAGCAGC AGCACACAGC AGAGCCCTCT 60
CTTCATTGCA TCCATGGT 78

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 52 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

GGTACATGAT CAGATATCGC CCGGGCCGAG ATCTTCAGAC TTGGAGGAGG AG 52

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 102 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

CCACATTGAT CAGCTTGTGT AATTGTTAAT TTCTCTGTCC

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

CCCCGGATCC TGATCACAGA AAAATTGTGG GTCACAGTC

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 48 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

CCCCAGGAAT CCACCTGTTA GCGCTTTCT CTCTGCACCA CTCTTCTC

48

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 35 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- 103 -

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

GGTACATGAT CACAGAAAAA TTGTGGTCA CAGTC

35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 47 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

CCACATTGAT CAGATATCTT ATCTTTTTC TCTCTGCACC ACTCTTC

47

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

GTCACCGTCC TCTATCAAAG CAGTAAGTAG TACATGCA

38

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 114 -

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

TCTACTACTT ACTGCTTTGA TAGAGGACGG TGACTGCA

38

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

GGTACATGAT CAACCATGAG ACTGAAGGAG AAATATCAGC

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

CCACATTGAT CAGATATCCC CATCTTATAG CAAAATCCTT TCC

43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs

- 105 -

'B' TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

CCACATTGAT CAGATATCCC CATCTTATAG CAAAATCCTT TCC

43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

GGTACACTGC AGTCACCGTC CTATGGCAGG AAGAAGCGGA GAC

43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO .

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

CCACATCAGG TACCCCATAA TAGACTGTGA CC

32

- 106 -

(1) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

GGTACAAGAT CTACCAGGG ACCAGTACAA CAAATAGGTG GTAAC

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

CCACATAGAT CTTTACATTA ATCTAGCCTT CTGTCCC

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 107 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

GGTACAAACCA TGGGTGGAGC TATTTCCATG AGG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

CCTAGGTTAG CCTTCTTCTA ACCTCTTCC

29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

GGTACAAGAT CTACCATGGG ATGTCTTGGG AATCAGC

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- 108 -

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

CCACATAGAT CTGATATCGT ATGAGTCTAC TGAAAATAAG AGG

43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

GGTACAGGAT CCACCATGGG TGCAGAGAGCG TCAGTATTAA GC

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

CCACATGGAT CCGCCCGGGC TTACATCTCT GTACAAATTT CTACTAATGC

50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 109 -

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

GGTACAGGAT CCCCGCACGG CAAGAGGCCA GGG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

GGTACAGGAT CCACCATGGC TGCGAGAGCG TCAGTATTAA GC

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

CCACATGGAT CCGCCCCGGGC CTTTATTGTG ACGAGGGGTC GTTGC

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs

- 110 -

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

GGTACAGGAT CCCCCCACGG CAAGAGGCAGA GGG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

GGTACAGGAT CCACCATGGC TGCAGAGAGCG TCAGTATTAA GC

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

GTACCTCATG AGCCACATAA TACCATG

27

- 111 -

2 INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

GGTACAAGAT CTACCATGGC TTGCAATTGT CAGTTGATGC

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

CCACATAGAT CTCCATGGGA ACTAAAGGAA GACGGTCTGT TC

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 112 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

GGTACAAAGAT CTACCATGAA GGCAAAACCTA CTGCTCCTG

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 46 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

CCACATAGAT CTGATATCCT AATCTCAGAT GCATATTCTG CACTGC

46

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

Arg Ile His Ile Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala Phe Tyr Thr Thr Lys Asn
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- 113 -

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

GAAAGAGCAG AAGACAGTGG CAATGA

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

GGGCTTTGCT AAATGGGTGG CAACTGGCCC GGGCATGTGG

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

CTAACAGACT GTTCCTTCC ATG

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

- 114 -

(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

GGAGTGGCAC CTTCCAGG

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:

GGAGACAGCG ACGAAGACCT CCTCAAGGCA GTCAGACTCA TCAAG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:57:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 71 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:57:

GATGGCTGGC AACTAGAAGG CACAGCAGAT CTGATATCGC ACTATTCTTT AGCTCCTGAC

60

TCCAATATTG T

71

- 115 -

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:58:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 119 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:58:

CTTAGATCAA CCATGAGACT GAAGGAGAAA TATCAGCACT TGTGGAGATG GGGGTGGAGA	60
TGGGGCACCA TGCTCCTTGG GATGTTGATG ATCTGTAGTG CTACAGAAAA ATTGTGGGT	119

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:59:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 78 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:59:

CTGGCAACTA GAAGGCACAG CAGATCAGAT AGTGTCCCCA TCTTATAGCA AAATCCTTTC	60
CAAGCCCTGT CTTATTCT	78

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:60:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- 116 -

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:60:

GATTTAGGTG ACACATATAAG

19

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:61:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:61:

TAATACGACT CACTATAGGG

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:62:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:62:

CATGCCTGCA GGTCGACTCT AAATTCCG

28

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:63:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

- 117 -

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:63:

ACCCGGGGAT CCTCTAGCGC GCTTGTCTCT TGTTCGA

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:64:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 15 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:64:

GGGACGTGGT TTTCC

15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:65:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 66 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:65:

TATGGCCACA ACCATGGCAG GAAGAACCGG AGACAGCGAC GAAGACCTCC TCAAGGCAGT

60

CAGACT

66

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:66:

- 118 -

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 90 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:66:

CTCGAGCCAT GGGCCCCTAG ACTATAGCGT GATAAGAAAT CGAGGACTGA GGTTATAACA	60
TCCTCTAAGG TGGTTATAAAA CTCCCGAAGG	90

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:67:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:67:

GCTTCGGCCA GTAACG	16
-------------------	----

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:68:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 87 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 119 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:68:

TTGCATGGCT GCAGGTGGTA CATGATCAGA TATGCCCGG GCCGAGATCT TCAGACTTGG 60
AGGACGGAGAT ATGAGGGACA ATTGGAG 87

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:69:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 79 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:69:

GGGGCGGAAT TTAGAGTCAA TTGATCAGCT TGTGTAATTG TTAATTTCTC TGTCCCACTC 60
CATCCAGGTC GTGTGATTC 79

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:70:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:70:

CCATCTCCAC AAGTGCTG 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:71:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

- 120 -

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:71:

AGATCTAAGG ACGGTGACTG CATGTACTAC TTACTGCTTT GATAGAGGAC GGTGACTGCA

60

GAAAAGACCC ATGGAAA

77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:72:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:72:

GCTTCGGCCA GTAACG

16

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:73:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 62 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:73:

GGCACAGCAG ATCAGATGGG GATCTGATAT CGCACTATTG TTTAGCTCCT GACTCCTGAC

60

TC

62

- 121 -

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:74:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:74:

CGAATTTGAG TCATCCCCAT CTTATAGCAA AATCCTTCC AA

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:75:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:75:

CTTAGATCCC CGCACGGCAA GAGGCGAGGG GCGGCCACTG GT

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:76:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 70 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 122 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:76:

GGCACAGCAG ATCCGCCCCG GCTTACATCT CTGTACAAAT TTCTACTAAT GCTTTTATTT 60
TTCTTCTGTC 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:77:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 70 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:77:

CTTAGATCCA CCATGGGTGC GAGAGCGTCA GTATTAAGCG GGGGGAGAAT TAGATCGATG 60
GGAAAAAAATT 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:78:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 70 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:78:

GGCACAGCAG ATCCGCCCCG GCTTACATCT CTGTACAAAT TTCTACTAAT GCTTTTATTT 60
TTCTTCTGTC 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:79:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 118 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

- 103 -

(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:79:

TCACCGTCCT TAGATCACCA TGGATGCAAT GAAGAGAGGG CTCTGCTGTG TGCTGCTGCT 60
GTGTCGAGCA GTCTTCGTTT CGCCCAGCGA GATCTGCTGT GCCTTCTAGT TGCCAGCC 118

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:80:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:80:

TTCGTTTCGC CCAGCGATCA CAGAAAAATT GTGGGTACA GTC 43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:81:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:81:

GGCACAGCAG ATCCACGTGT TAGCGCTTTT CTCTCTCCAC CAC 43

- 124 -

(1) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:82:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 80 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:82:

TCACCGTCT TAGATCTACC ATGGGACCAAG TACAACAAAT AGGTGGTAAC TATGTCCACC	60
TGCCATTAAAG CCCGAGAACAA	80

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:83:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 44 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:83:

GGCACAGCAG ATCTTTACAT TAATCTAGCC TTCTGTCCCC GTCC	44
--	----

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:84:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 80 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 105 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:84:

TCACCGTCT TAGATCGGTA CAACCATGGG TGGAGCTATT TCCATGAGGC AATCCAAGCC 60
GGCTGGAGAT CTGACAGAAA 80

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:85:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 85 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:85:

GGCACAGGAG ATCACCTAGG TTAGCCTTCT TCTAACCTCT TCCTCTGACA GGCGTGACTT 60
GCTTCCAAGT CTTCTGGGTA TCTAG 85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:86:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 90 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:86:

ACCGTCCTTA GATTCGACAT AGCAGAAATAG GCGTTACTCG ACAGAGGAGA GCAAGAAATG 60
GAGCCAGTAG ATCCTAGACT AGAGCCCTGG 90

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:87:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 126 -

(A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:87:

GGCACAGGAG ATCCGAGATG CTGCTCCCAC CCCATCTGCT G

41

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:88:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:88:

Lys Gln Ile Ile Asn Met Trp Gln Glu Val Gly Lys Ala Met Tyr Ala
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:89:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 13 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

- 127 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:89:

His Glu Asp Ile Ile Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Ser Leu Lys
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:90:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:90:

Asp Arg Val Ile Glu Val Val Gln Gly Xaa Tyr Arg Ala Ile Arg
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:91:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:91:

GGTACAAATA TTGGCTATIG GCCATTGCAT ACG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:92:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

- 128 -

(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:92:

CCACATCTCG AGGAACCGGG TCAATTCTTC AGCACCC

36

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:93:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:93:

GGTACAGATA TCGGAAAGCC ACGTTGTGTC TCAAAATC

38

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:94:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:94:

CCACATGGAT CCGTAATGCT CTGCCAGTGT TACAACC

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:95:

- 123 -

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:95:

GGTACATGAT CACGTAGAAA AGATCAAAGG ATCTTCTTG

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:96:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 35 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:96:

CCACATGTCT ACCCGTAAAA AGGCCGCGTT GCTGG

35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:97:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:97:

- 130 -

GAGCCAAATAT AAAATGTAC

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:98:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 15 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:98:

CAATAGCAGG CATGC

15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:99:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:99:

GCAAGCAGCA GATTAC

16

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:100:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 3547 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 131 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:100:

GATATTGGCT ATTGGCCATT GCATACTTG TATCCATATC ATAATATGTA CATTATATT	60
GGCTCATGTC CAACATTACC GCCATGTTGA CATTGATTAT TGACTAGTTA TTAATAGTAA	120
TCAATTACGG GGTCAATTAGT TCATAGCCC TATATGGAGT TCCGCCTTAC ATAACCTACG	180
GTAAATGCC CGCCTGGCTG ACCGCCAAC GACCCCCGCC CATTGACGTC AATAATGACG	240
TATGTTCCC TAGTAACGCC AATAGGGACT TTCCATTGAC GTCAATGGT GGAGTATTAA	300
CGGTAAACTG CCCACTTGGC AGTACATCAA GTGTATCATA TGCCAAGTAC GCCCCCTATT	360
GACGTCAATG ACGGTAATG GCCCCCTGG CATTATGCC AGTACATGAC CTTATGGAC	420
TTTCCTACTT GGCACTACAT CTACGTATTA GTCAATCGCTA TTACCATGGT GATGCGGTTT	480
TGGCAGTACA TCAATGGCG TGGATAGCGG TTTGACTCAC GGGGATTTC AAGTCTCCAC	540
CCCATTGACG TCAATGGAG TTTGTTTGG CACCAAAATC AACGGGACTT TCCAAAATGT	600
CCTAACAACT CCGCCCCATT GACGCCAAATG GCGGTAGGC GTGTACGGT GGAGGTCTAT	660
ATAAGCAGAG CTCGTTAGT GAACCGTCAG ATCGCCTGGA GACGCCATCC ACGCTGTTT	720
GACCTCCATA GAAGACACCG GGACCGATCC AGCCTCCGCG GCGGGAAAG GTGCATTGGA	780
ACGGGGATTC CCCGTGCCAA GAGTGACGTA AGTACCGCCT ATAGAGTCTA TAGGCCACC	840
CCCTTGGCTT CTTATGCATG CTATACTGTT TTTGGCTTGG GGTCTATACA CCCCCGCTTC	900
CTCATGTTAT AGGTGATGGT ATAGCTTAGC CTATAGGTCT GGGTTATTGA CCATTATTGA	960
CCACTCCCCCT ATTGGTGACG ATACTTTCCA TTACTAATCC ATAACATGGC TCTTGCCAC	1020
AACTCTCTTT ATTGGCTATA TGCCAATACA CTGTCCCTCA GAGACTGACA CGGACTCTGT	1080
ATTTTTACAG GATGGGGTCT CATTTATTAT TTACAAATTC ACATATACAA CACCACCGTC	1140
CCCAGTGCCTT GCAAGTTTTA TTAAACATAA CGTGGGATCT CCACGCGAAT CTCGGGTACG	1200
TGTTCCGGAC ATGGGCTCTT CTCCGGTAGC GGCGGAGCTT CTACATCCGA GCGCTGCTCC	1260
CATGCCTCCA GCGACTCATG GTCGCTCGGC AGCTCCTTGC TCCTAACAGT GGAGGCCAGA	1320
CTTAGGCACA GCACGATGCC CACCACCA AGTGTGCCGC ACAAGGCCGT GGCGGTAGGG	1380
TATGTGTCTG AAAATGAGCT CGGGGAGCGG GCTTGCACCG CTGACGCATT TGGAAGACTT	1440
AAGGCAGCGG CAGAAGAAGA TGCAGGCAGC TGAGTGTG TGTTCTGATA AGAGTCAGAG	1500
GTAACCTCCCG TTGCGGTGCT GTTAACGGTG GAGGGCAGTG TAGTCTGAGC AGTACTCGTT	1560

- 132 -

GCTGCGCGC CGGCCACCAAG ACATAATAGC TGACAGACTA ACAGACTGTT CCTTTCATG	1620
GSTCTTTCT GCAGTCACCG TCCTTAGATC TGCTGTGCCT TCTAGTTGCC AGCCATCTGT	1680
TGTTTGCCCC TCCCCCGTGC CTTCCTTGAC CCTGGAAGGT GCCACTCCA CTGTCTTTC	1740
CTAATAAAAT GAGGAAATTG CATCCCATTG TCTGAGTAGG TGTCATTCTA TTCTGGGGGG	1800
TGGGGTGGGG CAGCACAGCA AGGGGGAGGA TTGGGAAGAC AATAGCAGGC ATGCTGGGGA	1860
TCCGGTGGGC TCTATGGGTA CGGGCCAGC GGCGTACCC AGGTCTCAA GAATTGACCC	1920
CGTTCTCGA CCCGTAAAAA GGCGCGTTG CTGGCGTTT TCCATAGGCT CGCCCCCCT	1980
GACGAGCATC ACAAAAATCG ACGCTCAAGT CAGAGGTGGC GAAACCCGAC AGGACTATAA	2040
AGATACCAGG CGTTTCCCCC TGGAAGCTCC CTCGTGCCTC CTCTGTTCG GACCCGTGCCG	2100
CTTACCGGAT ACCTGTCCGC CTTTCTCCCT TCGGGAAAGCG TGGCGCTTTC TCAATGCTCA	2160
CGCTGTAGGT ATCTCAGTTC GGTGTAGGTC GTTCGCTCCA AGCTGGCTG TGTGCACGAA	2220
CCCCCCGTTG AGCCCGACCG CTGCGCCTTA TCCGGTAACG ATCGTCTTGA GTCCAACCCG	2280
GTAAGACACG ACTTATCGCC ACTGGCAGCA GCCACTGGTA ACAGGATTAG CAGAGCGAGG	2340
TATGTAGGCG GTGCTACAGA GTTCTTGAAG TGGTGGCTA ACTACGGCTA CACTAGAAGG	2400
ACAGTATTTG GTATCTGCCTC TCTGCTGAAG CCAGTTACCT TCGGAAAAAG AGTTGGTAGC	2460
TCTTGATCCG GCAAACAAAC CACCGCTGGT AGCGGTGGTT TTTTGTTTG CAAGCAGCAG	2520
ATTACCGCAGCA GAAAAAAAGG ATCTCAAGAA GATCCTTGA TCTTTCTAC GTGATCCCCT	2580
AATGCTCTGC CAGTGTACA ACCAATTAAC CAATTCTGAT TAGAAAAACT CATCGAGCAT	2640
CAAATGAAAC TGCAATTAT TCATATCAGG ATTATCAATA CCATATTGTTT GAAAAGCCG	2700
TTTCTGTAAT GAAGGAGAAA ACTCACCGAG GCAGTTCCAT AGGATGGCAA GATCCTGGTA	2760
TCGGTCTGCCTG ATTCCGACTC GTCCAACATC AATACAACCT ATTAATTCC CCTCGTCAA	2820
AATAAGGTTA TCAAGTGAGA AATCACCATG ACTGACGACT GAATCCGGTG AGAATGGCAA	2880
AAGCTTATGC ATTTCTTCC AGACTTGTTC AACAGGCCAG CCATTACGCT CGTCATCAA	2940
ATCACTCGCA TCAACCAAAC CGTTATTCAT TCGTGATTGC GCCTGAGCGA GACGAAATAC	3000
GCGATCGCTG TTAAAAGGAC AATTACAAAC AGGAATCGAA TGCAACCGGC GCAGGAACAC	3060
TGCCAGCGCA TCAACAATAT TTTCACCTGA ATCAGGATAT TCTTCTAATA CCTGGAATGC	3120
TGTTTTCCCG GGGATCCAG TGGTGAGTAA CCATGCATCA TCAGGAGTAC GGATAAAATG	3180
CTTGATGGTC GGAAGAGGCA TAAATTCCGT CAGCCAGTTT AGTCTGACCA TCTCATCTGT	3240

- 133 -

AACATGATTG GCAACGCTAC CTTTGGCATG TTTCAGAAAC AACTCTGGCG CATCGGGCTT	3301
CCCATACAAT CGATAGATTC TCGCACCTGA TTGCCCGACA TTATCGCGAG CCCATTATA	3360
CCCATATAAA TCAGCATCCA TGTTGGAATT TAATCGCGGC CTGAGCAAG ACCTTTCCCG	3420
TTGAATATGG CTCATAAACAC CCCTTGATT ACTGTTTATG TAAGCAGACA GTTTATTGT	3480
TCATGATGAT ATATTTTAT CTTGTGCAAT GTAACATCAG AGATTTGAG ACACAACGTG	3540
GCTTTCC	3547

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A polynucleotide which, upon introduction into a mammalian cell induces the co-expression in the cell of at least two gene products, comprising:

a first transcriptional promoter which operates in eukaryotic cells upstream from, and in transcriptional control of, a first cistron;

10 a second cistron downstream from the first cistron, under transcriptional control either of the first transcriptional promoter or under control of a second transcriptional promoter;

15 optionally, a third cistron downstream from the second cistron, under transcriptional control either of the first transcriptional promoter or under control of the second transcriptional promoter, or under control of a third transcriptional promoter; and

a transcriptional terminator following each of the first, second and third cistron.

20 2. The polynucleotide of Claim 1 wherein the first cistron encodes at least one immunogenic epitope of a pathogen or a cancer associated antigen.

25 3. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 wherein the pathogen is a virus.

4. The polynucleotide of Claim 3 wherein the virus is the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

30 5. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 wherein the first cistron encodes a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) gene selected from env, gag, gag/pol, gag/protease, gag and portions of pol not encoding a functional polymerase, and pol.

6. The polynucleotide of Claim 1 wherein the second cistron encodes a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) REV gene if the first cistron encodes an HIV gene, the efficient expression of which is dependent on availability within the cell expressing the HIV gene of the 5 REV gene product.

7. The polynucleotide of Claim 6 wherein the first cistron encodes an HIV late gene selected from env, gag and pol.

10 8. The polynucleotide of Claim 7 wherein the first cistron encodes HIV gp160, HIV gp120, HIV gp41, HIV gp120 lacking a CD4 binding site and HIV env with an immunologically altered V3, the altered V3 having an altered glycosylation pattern or substituted V3 loop tips.

15 9. The polynucleotide of Claim 6 wherein the third cistron encodes a cytokine or a T-cell costimulatory element.

20 10. The polynucleotide of Claim 9 wherein the cytokine is interferon, GM-CSF, or interleukin.

11. The polynucleotide of Claim 9 wherein the T-cell costimulatory element is a gene encoding a B7 protein.

25 12. The polynucleotide of Claim 1 wherein the first cistron encodes a REV-independent human immunodeficiency (HIV) epitope, the second cistron encodes a cytokine, and the third cistron encodes a T-cell costimulatory element, wherein each of the cistrons may also be presented in a different order.

30 13. The polynucleotide of Claim 12 wherein the second cistron encodes an interleukin, an interferon, or GM-CSF, and the third cistron encodes a B7 protein.

14. The polynucleotide of Claim 1 wherein either of the second and third cistron is under transcriptional control of the transcriptional promoter upstream of the first cistron, a sequence is provided upstream of each of the second and third cistrons having the function of an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) to effect efficient translation of the second and third cistrons on a bi- or tri-cistronic messenger RNA transcribed from the beginning of the first cistron through each of the second and third cistrons up to the transcriptional terminator following the second or third cistron.

10

15. The polynucleotide of Claim 14 wherein the IRES is selected from encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) IRES, swine vesicular virus IRES and poliovirus IRES.

15

16. The polynucleotide of Claim 14 wherein the first cistron encodes a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) REV dependent gene, the second cistron encodes REV, and the third cistron encodes a T-cell costimulatory element or a cytokine, and further, wherein the first cistron is preceded by a transcriptional promoter and the second and third cistrons are each preceded by an IRES and no transcriptional promoter.

20

17. The polynucleotide of Claim 16 wherein the first cistron encodes an HIV gp160, the first cistron is preceded by cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter, the second cistron encodes HIV REV, the optional third cistron encodes an interferon, GM-CSF, an interleukin, or a B7 protein.

25

18. A polynucleotide which comprises contiguous nucleic acid sequences which cannot replicate in eukaryotic cells but which are capable of being expressed to produce a gene product upon introduction of the polynucleotide into eukaryotic tissues *in vivo*, wherein the gene product either acts as an immunostimulant or as an antigen capable of generating an immune response, wherein the nucleic acid sequences encode:
a spliced REV gene;

a spliced human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) immunogenic epitope; and
optionally, a cytokine or a T-cell recognition element.

5 19. The polynucleotide of Claim 18 wherein the HIV immunogenic epitope selected from gag, gag-protease, or env or an immunogenic subportion thereof; the cytokine is interleukin-12, and the T-cell costimulatory element is a B7 protein.

10 20. The polynucleotide of Claim 19 wherein the env immunogenic epitope is selected from HIV gp160, HIV gp120 and HIV gp41.

15 21. The polynucleotide of Claim 19 wherein the gag immunogenic epitope is p17, p24, or p15.

22. A polynucleotide comprising a first gene encoding an HIV gag, gag-protease, or env immunogenic epitope, the gene containing a REV responsive element (RRE) or having been modified to contain an RRE, the gene being operatively linked with a transcriptional promoter suitable for gene expression in a mammal, the gene being linked with an internal ribosome entry site (IRES), and the IRES being linked with a gene encoding a REV gene product.

25 23. The polynucleotide construct:

a) V1Jns-revIIIB, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:56:

5'-GGA GAC AGC GAC GAA GAC CTC CTC AAG GCA GTC AGA CTC ATC AAG-3', and
30 SEQ.ID:57:

5'-GAT GGC TGG CAA CTA GAA GGC ACA GCA GAT CT/GAT ATC GCA CTA
BGH *rev...*

TTC TTT AGC TCC TGA CTC CAA TAT TGT-3'

- 138 -

b) V1Ins-gp160IIB, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:58:

5'-CTT AGA TC/A ACC ATG AGA GTG AAG GA GAA ATA TCA GCA CTT GTG
5 CMVinta gp160
GAG ATG GGG GTG GAG ATG GGG CAC CAT GCT CCT TGG GAT GTT GAT GAT CTG
TAG TGC TAC AGA AAA ATT GTG GGT-3'

10 and SEQ.ID:59:
5'-CTG GCA ACT AGA AGG CAC AGC AGA TC/A GAT AGT GTC CCC ATC TTA
BGH gp160

15 TAG CAA AAT CCT TTC CAA GCC CTG TCT TAT TCT-3'

c) pGEM-3-IRES, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:62:

5'-CAT GCC TGC AGG TCG ACT CTA/AAT TCC G...
20 pGEM-3 (SP6) IRES

and SEQ.ID:63:

5'-A CCC GGG GAT CCT CT/A GCG CGC TTG TCT CTT GTT CCA...
pGEM-3 (T7) IRES

25 d) pGEM-3-IRES/revIIB, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:65:

5'-TAT GGC CAC AAC C/AT GGC AGG AAG AAG CGG AGA CAG CGA CGA AGA
IRES rev
CCT CCT CAA GGC AGT CAG ACT -3'
30

and SEQ.ID:66:

5'-CTC GAG CCA TGG GCC CCT/AGA CTA TAG CGT GAT AAG AAA TCG AGG
pGEM-3 rev

- 130 -

ACT GAG GTT ATA ACA TCC TCT AAG GTG GTT ATA AAC TCC CGA AGG-3'

e) **pGEM-3-RRE/IRES/revIIIB**, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:68:
 5'-TTG CAT GCC TGC AGG T/GGT ACA TGA TCA GAT ATC G CCC GGG / C
 5 pGEM-3 RRE

CGA GAT CTT CAG ACT TGG AGG AGG AGA TAT GAG GGA CAA TTG GAG-3'
IRES-5'

¹⁰and SEO.ID:69;

5'-GGG GCG GAA TT/T AGA GTC A/ATT GAT CAG CTT GTG TAA TTG TTA
RRE-3'

ATT TCT CTG TCC CAC TCC ATC CAG GTC GTG TGA TTC...-3'
15

f) V1Ins-(tat/rev SD), which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:71:

5'-AGA TCT A AGG ACG GTG ACT GCA / TGT ACT ACT TAC TGC TTT GAT
CMVintA tat/rev SD

AGA GGA CGG TGA / CTG CAG AAA AGA CCC ATG GAA A-3' **CMVintA**

g) V1Jns-gp160IIIB/IRES/revIIIB (SD), which has the junction sequence
25 SEO.JD:73:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C/ AG ATG GGG ATC TGA TA TCG CAC TAT TCT TTA
BGH *rev*
 GCT CCT GAC TCC TGA CTC-3'

³⁰and SEQ.ID:74:

5'-GGA ATT/TGA GTC ATC / CCC ATC TTA TAG CAA AAT CCT TTC CAA -3'
IRES gp160

h) V1Ins-gag-prtIIIB (SD), which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:75:

- 140 -

5'-CTT AGA TC/ C CCG CAC GGC AAG AGG CGA GGG GCG GCG ACT GGT-3'
CMVintA *gag* (SD)

and SEQ.ID:76:

5' GGC ACA GCA GAT C/ CGC CCG GGC TTA CAT CTC TGT ACA AAT TTC TAC
BGH *prt*

TAA TGC TTT TAT TTT TCT TCT GTC...-3'

10) V1Ins-gag-prtIIIB, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:77:

5'-CTT AGA TC/ CAC CAT GGG TGC GAG AGC GTC AGT ATT AA GCG GGG
CMVintA *gag*

15 GGA GAA TTA GAT CGA TGG GAA AAA ATT...-3'

and SEQ.ID:78:

5' GGC ACA GCA GAT C/ CGC CCG GGC TTA CAT CTC TGT ACA AAT TTC TAC
20 **BGH** *prt*

TAA TGC TTT TAT TTT TCT TCT GTC...-3'

j) V1Ins-tPA, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:79:

5' TCA CCG TCC TTA GAT C/ ACC ATG GAT GCA ATG AAG AGA GGG CTC TGC
25 **CMVintA** *tPA leader*

TGT GTG CTG CTG CTG TGT GGA GCA GTC TTC GTT TCG CCC AGC GA/G ATC

BGH

30 TGC TGT GCC TTC TAG TTG CCA GCC-3'

k) V1Ins-tPA-gp120MN, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:80:

5' TTC GTT TCG CCC AGC GA/ TCA CAG AAA AAT TGT GGG TCA CAG TC-3'
tPA *gp120MN*

• 4 •

and SEQ.ID:81;

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C/CAC GTG TTA GCG CTT TTC TCT CTC CAC CAC-3'
BGH **gp120MN**

5

D) V1J-SIVMAC251 p28 gag, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:82:

5'-TCA CCG TCC TTA GAT CT/ ACC ATG GGA CCA GTA CAA CAA ATA GGT
CMVintA p28 gag...

1

and SEQ.ID:83:

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT CT/ TTA CAT TAA TCT AGC CTT CTG TCC CGG TCC-3'

BGH p28 gag

1

¹⁵m) **V1I-SIVMAC251nef**, which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:84:

5'-TCA CCG TCC TTA GAT C/GGT ACA ACC ATG GGT GGA GCT ATT TCC ATG
CMVintA *nef.....*

8

and SEO ID:85.

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT CA/C CTA GGT TAG CCT TCT TCT AAC CTC TTC CTC
BGH *nrf*

1

n) V₁ns-tat/rev/env: , which has the junction sequence SEQ.ID:86:

GGGCTT TGA T/TCGAC ATAGCAGA

30

⁰GGA GAG CAA GAA ATG GAG CCA GTA GAT CCT AGA CTA GAG CCC TGG-3'

and SEQ ID:87.

5'-GGC ACA GCA GAT C/C GAG ATG CTG CTC CCA CCC CAT CTG CTG-3'

BGH *tat/rev/env*

24. A polynucleotide which induces anti-HIV neutralizing antibody, HIV specific T-cell immune responses, or protective immune responses upon introduction into vertebrate tissue, including human tissue
5 in vivo, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a gene encoding a gene product selected from HIV gag, HIV gag-protease, and HIV env, the gene containing a REV responsive element (RRE), the gene being operatively linked with a transcriptional promoter suitable for gene expression in a mammal, the gene being linked with an internal ribosome entry site (IRES),
10 and the IRES being linked with a second gene, the second gene encoding a REV gene product.

25. A method for co-expression in a single cell in vivo, of at least two gene products, which comprises introducing between about 1 ng
15 and about 100 mg of the polynucleotide of Claim 1 into the tissue of the vertebrate.

26. A method for inducing immune responses in a vertebrate against HIV epitopes which comprises introducing between about 1 ng and
20 about 100 mg of the polynucleotide of Claim 6 into the tissue of the vertebrate.

27. A method for inducing immune responses in a vertebrate against HIV epitopes which comprises introducing between about 1 ng and
25 about 100 mg of the polynucleotide of Claim 14 into the tissue of the vertebrate.

28. A method for using a REV dependent HIV gene to induce immune responses in vivo which comprises:
30

- a) isolating the REV dependent HIV gene;
- b) linking the isolated gene to regulatory sequences such that the gene is expressible by virtue of being operatively linked to control sequences which, when introduced into a living tissue, direct the transcription initiation and subsequent translation of the gene;

- 143 -

- c) introducing the expressible gene into a living tissue;
and
d) introducing a gene encoding HIV REV either in trans
or in cis to the HIV REV dependent gene.
5

29. The method of Claim 28 which further comprises
boosting with additional expressible HIV gene, or boosting with a
recombinant purified HIV gene product.

10 30. The method of Claim 28 wherein the REV-dependent
HIV gene encodes a gag, or an env gene product.

15 31. A method for inducing immune responses against
infection or disease caused by virulent strains of HIV which comprises
introducing into the tissue of a vertebrate an HIV gene from a first HIV
strain such that an induced immune response neutralizes infection by the
first HIV strain but also neutralizes infection by strains heterologous to the
first strain, wherein the HIV gene encodes a conserved, REV dependent
HIV epitope and a functional REV is provided either in cis or in trans.
20

32. A vaccine for inducing immune responses against HIV
infection which comprises the polynucleotide of Claim 1 and a
pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 33. A method for inducing anti-HIV immune responses in a
primate which comprises introducing the polynucleotide of Claim 1 into the
tissue of the primate and concurrently administering interleukin 12
parenterally.

30 34. The method of Claim 33 wherein the first cistron of the
polynucleotide encodes HIV gp160, the second cistron of the polynucleotide
encodes HIV REV, and the third cistron of the polynucleotide encodes B7.

35. A polynucleotide comprising:

- a) an eukaryotic transcriptional promoter;
- b) an open reading frame 3' to the transcriptional promoter encoding an immunogenic HIV epitope wherein the open reading frame has a splice donor sequence at the 5'-side of the open reading frame,
- 5 a REV responsive element anywhere within the open reading frame, and a stop codon encoding the termination of translation of the open reading frame;
- c) an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) 3' to the translation stop codon of the open reading frame;
- 10 d) an open reading frame encoding a spliced HIV REV gene at the 3' end of which is a translation stop codon;
- e) optionally, 3' to the REV translation stop codon, a second IRES, followed by an open reading frame encoding immunomodulatory or immunostimulatory genes, the genes being selected
- 15 from GM-CSF, IL-12, interferon, and a B7 protein;
- f) a transcription-termination signal following the last open reading frames.

20 36. A method of inducing an antigen-presenting cell to stimulate cytotoxic and helper T-cell proliferation effector functions, the functions comprising lymphokine secretion specific to HIV antigens, the method comprising:

- a) exposing cells of a vertebrate in vivo to a polynucleotide, the polynucleotide comprising sequences encoding an antigenic HIV epitope, optionally, HIV REV, and sequences encoding a B7 protein.

25 37. The method of Claim 36 wherein the HIV epitope is selected from env, gag, and pol.

30 38. The method of Claim 36 wherein the polynucleotide encodes an IRES between each of the HIV epitope, the REV, and the B7 protein.

39. A polynucleotide which comprises sequences encoding:
- a) an eukaryotic transcription initiation signal;
 - b) an HIV gene open reading frame (ORF) preceded by an heterologous leader sequence such that expression of the HIV gene ORF⁵ does not depend on availability of the HIV REV gene product;
 - c) a sequence which operates as an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) 3' to the translation stop codon of the HIV ORF;
 - d) a sequence encoding an ORF of a T-cell costimulatory element 3' to the IRES; and
 - e) a transcription termination signal 3' to the translation stop codon of the T-cell costimulatory element.

40. The polynucleotide of Claim 39 wherein the HIV gene ORF in (b) is tPAgp120 or tPAgp160.
¹⁵

41. A polynucleotide which comprises sequences encoding:
- a) an eukaryotic transcription initiation signal;
 - b) an HIV gene open reading frame (ORF) preceded by an heterologous leader sequence such that expression of the HIV gene ORF²⁰ does not depend on availability of the HIV REV gene product;
 - c) a sequence which operates as an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) 3' to the translation stop codon of the HIV ORF;
 - d) an HIV gene open reading frame (ORF) preceded by an heterologous leader sequence such that expression of the HIV gene ORF does not depend on availability of the HIV REV gene product; and
 - e) a transcription termination signal 3' to the translation stop codon of the HIV gene ORF.

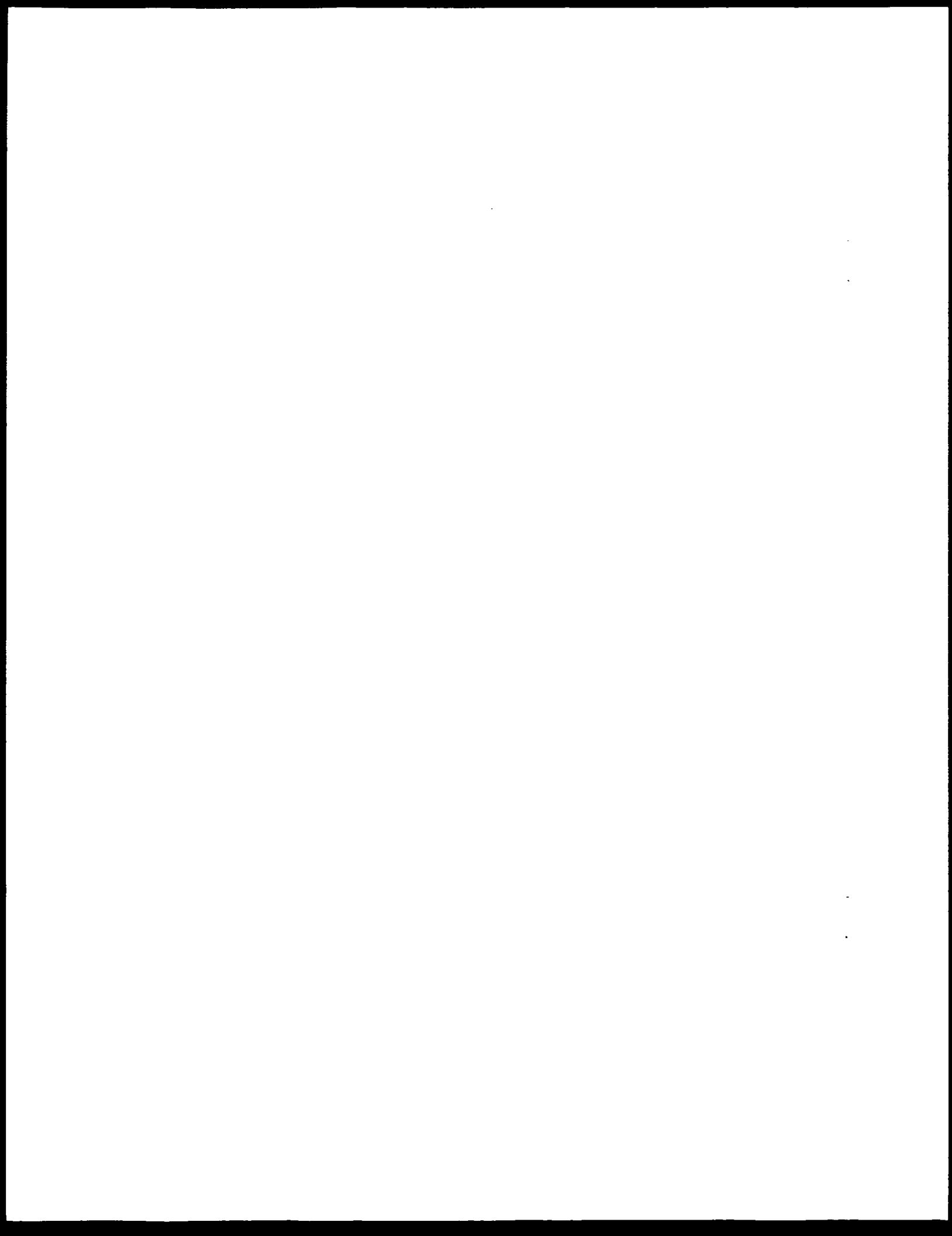
42. A composition comprising multiple expression constructs³⁰ each of which is capable of inducing expression in mammalian tissue of more than a single cistron encoding antigens related to disease causing pathogens or tumors.

43. A method for immunization of a host vertebrate comprising the step of:
introducing into direct contact with tissue of the host a non-infectious, non-integrating polynucleotide encoding at least a first and a second peptide or polypeptide, each of which is immunogenic or immunomodulatory when produced as a translation products in the host wherein the first peptide or polypeptide is encoded by a segment of the polynucleotide which is under operative control of a first transcriptional promoter and the second peptide or polypeptide is encoded by a segment of the polynucleotide under
operative control of the first transcriptional promoter, in which case no transcriptional terminator is provided between the polynucleotide segment encoding the first peptide or polypeptide and the segment of polynucleotide encoding the second peptide or polypeptide, or the second peptide or polypeptide is encoded by a segment of the polynucleotide under operative control of a second transcriptional promoter, in which case a transcriptional terminator is provided between the segment of polynucleotide encoding the first peptide or polypeptide and the segment of polynucleotide encoding the second peptide or polypeptide, whereby both of the first and second peptide or polypeptide are produced within a single cell of the host, resulting in the immunization.

44. A polynucleotide construct having the elements shown in figure 2, wherein each of the first, second and third cistrons shown in the figure encode a combination of any two to three of the following:

- 25 1) tPA-gp120MN;
2) gp160IIIB/IRES/REVIIIB;
3) gp160IIIB;
4) REVIIIB;
5) tat/REV/gp160;
30 6) REV/gp160;
7) gp160MN;
8) gp160 from clinically relevant primary HIV isolates;
9) nef, using the gene from clinically relevant strains;
10) gagIIIB;

- 11) tPA-gp120IIIB;
 - 12) gp160 with structural mutations including V3 loop substitutions from clinically relevant strains of HIV; several mutations on several constructs such as variable loop removal, Asn mutations to remove steric carbohydrate obstacles to structural, neutralizing antibody epitopes; and CD4 binding site knockout mutants;
 - 13) gp41 with provision of appropriate leader sequences, as in the tPA signal peptide leader sequence;
 - 14) *gag*: similar to construct from #5 above, using the gene from clinically relevant strains;
 - 15) *rev*: for gp160 and *gag* dicistronics;
 - 16) B7 coding sequences;
 - 17) GM-CSF sequences;
 - 18) Interleukin sequences;
 - 19) Tumor associated antigens;
 - 20) Genes encoding antigens expressed by pathogens other than HIV, such as, but not limited to, influenza virus nucleoprotein, hemagglutinin, matrix, neuraminidase, and other antigenic proteins; herpes simplex virus genes; human papillomavirus genes; tuberculosis antigens; hepatitis A, B, or C virus antigens; and combinations of these and other antigens to form at least dicistronic constructs which may be combined with multiple other polycistronic constructs to provide a cocktail composition capable of raising immune responses against all of the represented pathogens or tumor antigens;
- wherein the segments A and B of figure 2 are internal ribosome entry sites or a combination of transcription termination sequences terminating the transcription of the upstream cistron and transcriptional promoter sequences, initiating the transcription of downstream cistron.



1/29

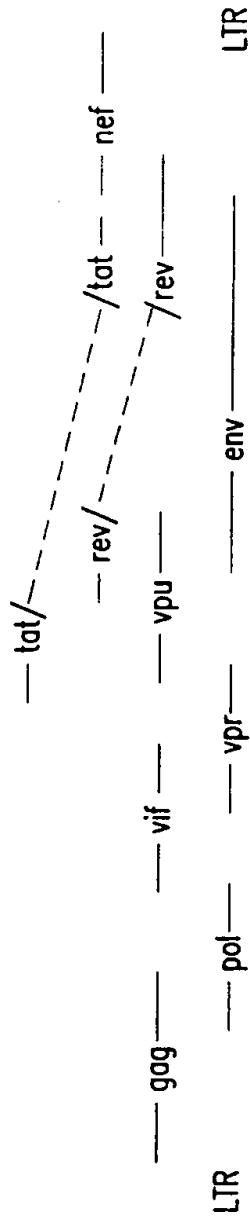


FIG. 1

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

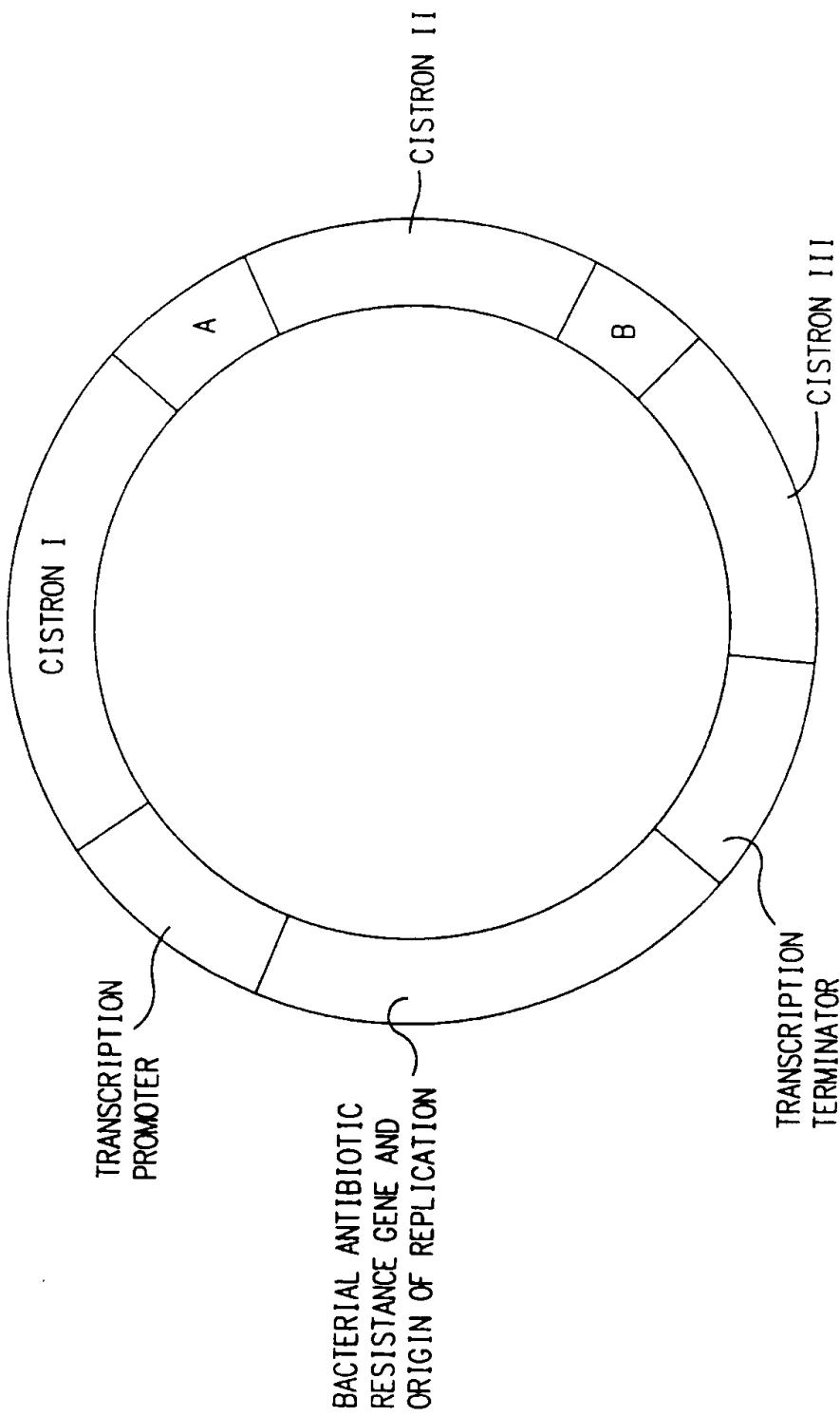


FIG. 2

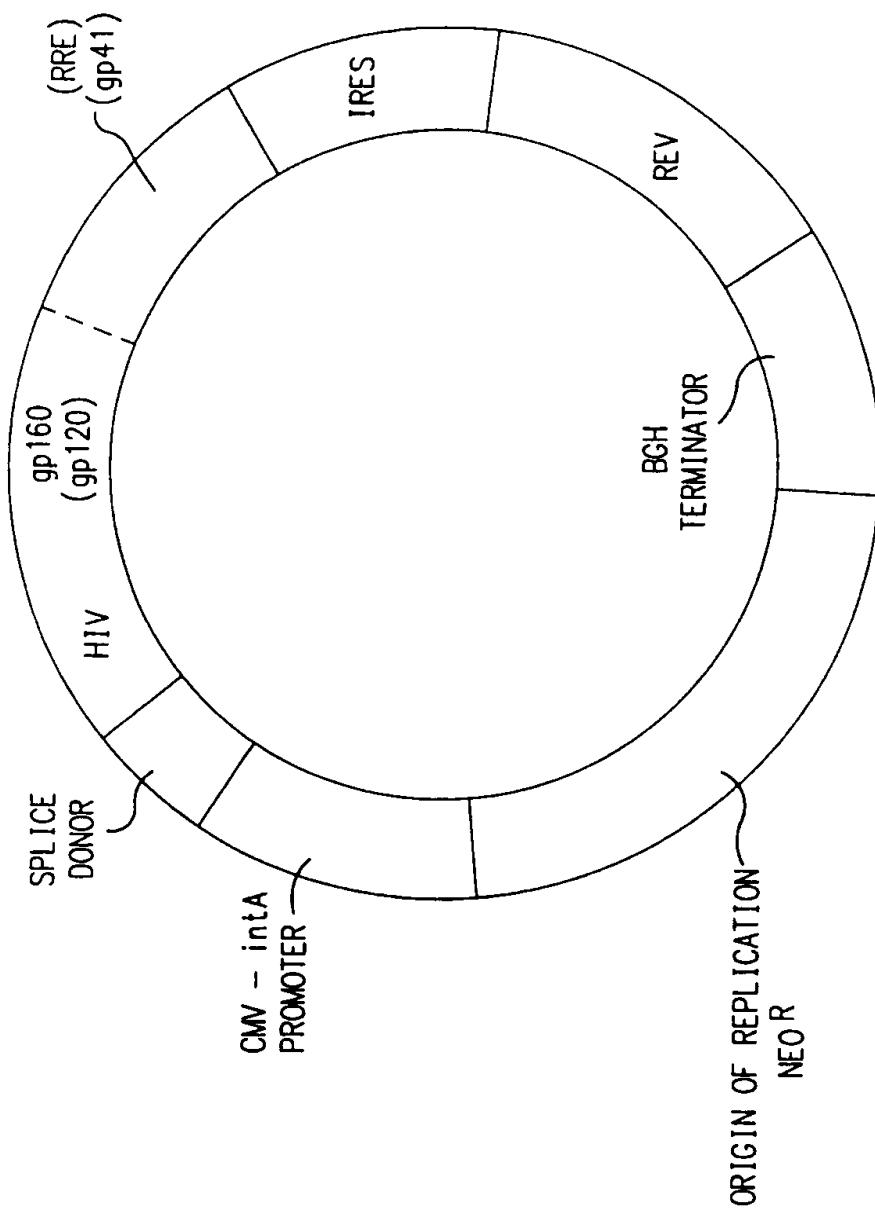


FIG. 3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

4 / 29

tPA-gp120 (V1Jns-tPA-gp120)

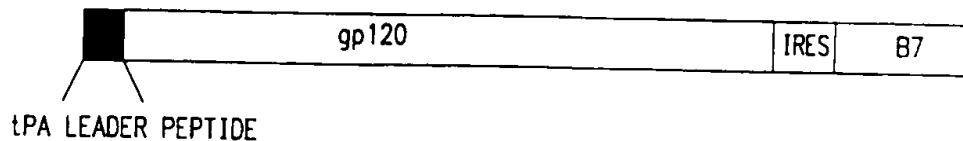
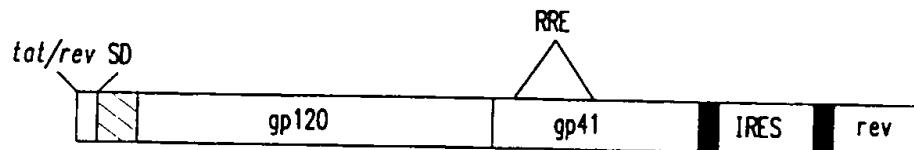
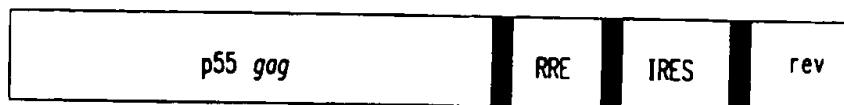
gp160/rev DICISTRONIC CONSTRUCT
(V1 Jns-gp160/IRES/rev/SD)HIV gag/rev DICISTRONIC CONSTRUCT SCHEMATIC

FIG.4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

5 / 29

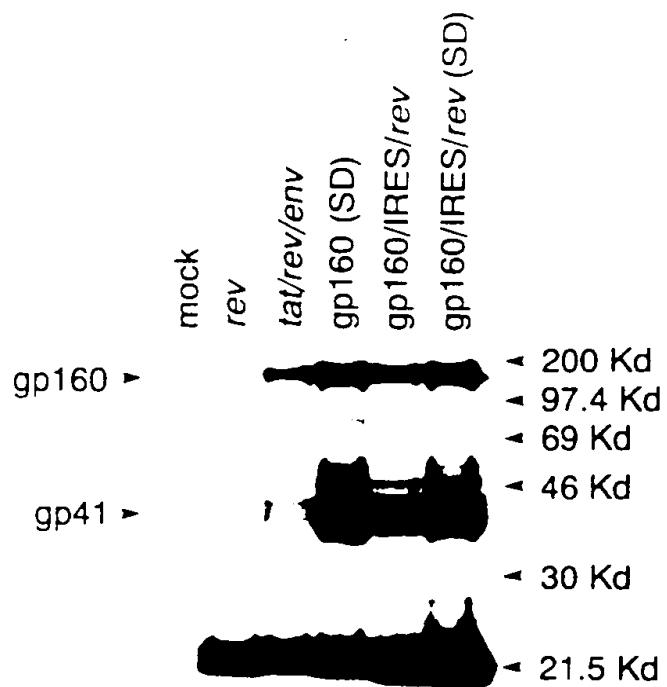


FIG. 5A



FIG. 5B

1 TCGCCGCTTT CGCTCATGAC CGTGAAAACC TCTGACACAT CCACCTCCCC
51 GAGACGGTCA CACCTTGTCT GTAACGGAT GCGGGGACCA GACAACCCCC
101 TCAGGGCCCG TCACCGGCTG TTGGCGGCTG TCGGGGCTCG CTAACTATC
151 CGGCATCAGA CCAGATTGTA CTGAGACTGC ACCATATCGG GTGTCAAATA
201 CGGCACAGAT GCCTAAGGAG AAAATACCGC ATCAGATTGG CTATTGCCA
251 TTGCATACGT TGTATCCATA TCATAATATC TACATTATA TTGGCTCATC
301 TCCAACATTA CCGCCATGTT GACATTGATT ATTGACTAGT TATTAATACT
351 AATCAATTAC GGGTCATTA GTTCATAGCC CATATATGGA GTTCCGGT
401 ACATAACTTA CGGTAAATGG CCCGCCTGGC TGACCCCCA ACCACCCCC
451 CCCATTGACG TCAATAATGA CGTATGTTCC CATACTAACG CCAATAGGCA
501 CTTTCCATTG ACCTCAATGG GTGGAGTATT TACCGTAAAC TGGCCACTTG
551 GCACTACATC AACTGTATCA TATCCAAGT ACGCCCCCTA TTGACGTCAA
601 TGACCGTAAA TGGCCCGCCT GGCATTATGC CCAGTACATG ACCTTATGGG
651 ACTTTCTAC TTGGCACTAC ATCTACGTAT TACTCATCCC TATTACCATG
701 GTGATCCGGT TTTGGCACTA CATCAATGGG CCTGGATACC CGTTTGACTC
751 ACCGGGATTG CCAACTCTCC ACCCCATTGA CGTCAATGGG ACTTTGTTTT
801 GGCACCAAAA TCAACGGAC TTTCCAAAAT GTGCTAACAA CTCCGCCCCA
851 TTGACCGAAA TGGCCGGTAG GGCTGTACGG TGGGAGGTCT ATATAACCGAC
901 AGCTCGTTA GTGAACCGTC ACATGGCTG GAGACGCCAT CCACGGCTGTT
951 TTGACCTCCA TAGAAGACAC CGGGACCGAT CCACGCTCCG CGGGCCGGAA

FIG.6A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

7/29

1001 CGCTCCATTC GAACCGGGAT TCCCCGTGCC AACAGTCACC TAAGTACCCG
1051 CTATAGACTC TATAGGCCCA CCCCCCTGGC TTCTTATGCA TGCTATACTC
1101 TTTTGCCCTT GGGGTCTATA CACCCCCGCT TCCTCATGTT ATAGGTGATG
1151 GTATACCTTA GCCTATAGGT GTGGGTTATT GACCATTATT GACCACTCCC
1201 CTATTGGTGA CGATACTTTC CATTACTAAT CCATAACATG CCTCTTGCC
1251 ACAACTCTCT TTATTGGCTA TATGCCAATA CACTGTCCTT CAGAGACTGA
1301 CACGGACTCT GTATTTTAC AGGATGGGGT CTCATTATT ATTACAAAT
1351 TCACATATAC AACACCACCG TCCCCAGTGC CCCAGTTT TATTAAACAT
1401 AACGTGGGAT CTCCACCCGA ATCTCGGGTA CCTGTTCCGG ACATGGGCTC
1451 TTCTCCGGTA CGGGCGGAGC TTCTACATCC GAGCCCTGCT CCCATGCCTC
1501 CACCGACTCA TGGTCCCTCG GCAGCTCCTT CCTCTTAACA GTGGAGGCCA
1551 GACTTAGGCA CACCACGATG CCCACCCACCA CCAGTGTGCC GCACAAGCCC
1601 GTGGCGGTAG GGTATGTGTC TGAAAATGAG CTCCGGGAGC GGGCTTGCAC
1651 CGCTGACCCA TTGGAAGAC TTAAGGCACC GGAGAACAA GATCCAGGCA
1701 GCTGACTTGT TCTGTTCTGA TAAGACTCAG AGGTAACCTCC CGTTGGGTG
1751 CTGTTAACCG TGGACGGCAG TGTAGTCTGA CCAGTACTCG TTGGTCCCGC
1801 GCGGCCACC ACACATAATA GCTCACAGAC TAACAGACTG TTCTTTCCA
1851 TGGCTCTTT CTGCAGTCAC CGTCCTTAG ATCTGCTGTG CCTTCTAGTT
1901 GCCAGCCATC TGTGTTTGC CCCTCCCCCG TGCCTCCCT GACCTGGAA
1951 GGTGCCACTC CCACTGTCTT TTCTAATAA AATGACGAAA TTGCATCGCA

FIG.6B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

8/29

2001 TTGTCTGAGT AGGTGTCATT CTATTCTGGG CCCTGGGTG GGGCACACAA
2051 GCAAGGGGA GGATTGGAA GACAATAGCA GGCAATGCTGG GGATGGGTG
2101 GGCTCTATGG GTACCCACGT GCTGAAGAAT TGACCCGGTT CCTCCTGGC
2151 CAGAAAGAAC CAGGCACATC CCCTTCTCTG TGACACACCC TGTCCACGCC
2201 CCTGGTTCTT AGTTCCAGCC CCACTCATAG GACACTCATA GCTCAGGAGG
2251 CCTCCGCCTT CAATCCCACC CGCTAAAGTA CTTGGACCGG TCTCTCCCTC
2301 CCTCATCAGC CCACCAAACC AAACCTAGCC TCCAAGAGTG GGAAGAAATT
2351 AAAGCAAGAT AGGCTATTAA GTGCAGAGGG AGAGAAAATG CCTCCAACAT
2401 GTGAGGAAGT AATGACAGAA ATCATAGAAT TTCTTCCCT TCCCTCCCTCA
2451 CTGACTCGCT GCGCTCGGTC GTTGGCTGC GGCGAGGGT ATCACCTCAC
2501 TCAAAGCCCG TAATACGGTT ATCCACAGAA TCAGGGATA ACAGCAGGAAA
2551 GAACATGTGA GCAAAGGCC ACCAAAAGGC CAGGAACCGT AAAAAGCCCC
2601 CGTTGCTGGC GTTTTCCAT AGGCTCCGCC CCCCTGACGA GCATCACAAA
2651 AATCCACGCT CAAGTCAGAG GTGGCGAAC CCGACAGGAC TATAAGATA
2701 CCAGCGTTT CCCCCCTGGAA GCTCCCTCGT GCGCTCTCCT GTTCCGACCC
2751 TGCCGCTTAC CGGATAACCTG TCCGCCTTTC TCCCTGGG AAGCGTGGCC
2801 CTTCTCAAT GCTCACCCCTG TAGCTATCTC AGTTCCGTGT AGTCGTTCC
2851 CTCCAACCTG GGCTGTGTGC ACAGAACCCCC CGTTCAAGCCC GACCCCTGCC
2901 CCTTATCCCG TAACTATCGT CTGACTCCA ACCCGTAAG ACACGACTTA
2951 TCGCCACTGG CAGCAGCCAC TCGTAACAGG ATTACCAAGAC CGAGGTATCT

FIG.6C

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

9/29

3001 AGCCGGTGC ACAGACTTCT TGAACCTCGC CCCTAACTAC GGCTACACTA
3051 GAAGGACACT ATTTCGTATC TCCGCTCTGC TGAAGCCAGT TACCTTCGGA
3101 AAAAGACTTC GTAGCTCTTC ATCCGGCAAA CAAACCACCG CTGGTACCGG
3151 TGGTTTTTTT GTTGCAACC ACCAGATTAC GCGCAGAAAA AAAGGATCTC
3201 AAGAAGATCC TTGATCTTT TCTACGGGCT CTGACCCCTCA GTGGAACGAA
3251 AACTCACGTT AACGGATTIT CCTCATGAGA TTATCAAAAA CGATCTTCAC
3301 CTAGATCCTT TAAATTAAA AATGAAGTT TAAATCAATC TAAAGTATAT
3351 ATCAGTAAAC TTGGTCTGAC AGTTACCAAT GCTTAATCAG TCAGGCACCT
3401 ATCTCACCGA TCTGTCTATT TCGTTCATCC ATAGTTGCCT GACTCCCCGT
3451 CGTGTAGATA ACTACGATAAC GGGAGGGCTT ACCATCTGGC CCCACTGCTG
3501 CAATGATAACC GCGAGACCCA CGCTCACCCG CTCCAGATT ATCACCAATA
3551 AACCAGCCAG CCGGAAGGCC CGAGGCCAGA ACTGGTCTG CAACTTATC
3601 CGCCTCCATC CAGTCTATTA ATTGTTGCCG CGAACCTACA GTAACTAGTT
3651 CGCCCACTTAA TACTTTCGGC AACGTTCTTC CCATTGCTAC AGGCATCGT
3701 GTGTCACGCT CCTCGTTGG TATGGCTTCA TTCAGCTCG GTTCCCAACC
3751 ATCAAGGCCA GTTACATGAT CCCCCATGTT GTGCAAAAAA GCGGTTAGCT
3801 CCTTCGGTCC TCCGATCCTT GTCAGAACTA AGTTGGCCGC AGTGTATCA
3851 CTCATGGTTA TGGCAGCACT GCATAATTCT CTTACTGTCA TCCCACCGT
3901 AAGATGCTTT TCTGTGACTG GTGAGTACTC AACCAAGTCA TTCTGAGAAT
3951 ACTGTATGCC CGCAGCGACT TCCCTTGCC CGGGCTCAAT ACGGGATAAT

FIG.6D

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

10/29

4001 ACCCGCCAC ATAGCAGAAC TTTAAAAGTG CTGATCATG GAAACGTT
4051 TTGGGGCGA AACTCTCAA CGATCTTACG GCTGTTGACA TCCAGTTGCA
4101 TGTAACCCAC TCGTGCACCC AACTGATCTT CACCATCTT TACTTTCAAC
4151 ACCGTTTCTC GGTGACCAAA AACAGGAAGG CAAAATGCCG CAAAAAAAGGG
4201 AATAAGGGCG ACACGGAAAT GTTGAATACT CATACTCTTC CTTTTCAAT
4251 ATTATTGAAG CATTATCACG GTTATTGTC TCATGAGCGG ATACATATT
4301 GAATGTATT AGAAAAATAA ACAAAATAGGG GTTCCCCCA CATTCCCC
4351 AAAAGTCCA CCTGACGTCT AAGAAACCAT TATTATCATG ACATTAACCT
4401 ATAAAAATAG GGCTATCACG AGGCCCTTTC GTC

FIG.6E

11/29

1 TCGCCGCTT CGGTGATGAC GGTGAAAACC TCTGACACAT GCAGCTCCCC
51 GAGACCGTCA CACCTTGCT CTAAAGGGAT GCCGGGAGCA GACAACCCCC
101 TCAGGGCCCG TCAGCCGCTC TTCCGGGTC TCCGGGCTCG CTTAACTATC
151 CGGCATCAGA GCAGATTGTA CTGACAGTGC ACCATATGCC GTGTGAAATA
201 CCCCACAGAT GCCTAACCGAG AAAATACCCC ATCAGATTGC CTATTGCCA
251 TTGCATACT GTATCCATA TCATAATATG TACATTATA TTGGCTCATG
301 TCCAACATTA CCCCATGTT GACATTGATT ATTGACTAGT TATTAATAGT
351 AATCAATTAC GGGTCATTA GTTCATAGCC CATATATGGA GTTCCCGT
401 ACATAACTTA CGCTAAATCG CCCGCCTGGC TGACCGCCCA ACCACCCCC
451 CCCATTGACG TCAATAATGA CGTATGTTCC CATACTAACG CCAATAGGA
501 CTTCCATTG ACGTCAATGG GTGGAGTATT TACGGTAAAC TCCCCACTTG
551 GCACTACATC AACTCTATCA TATGCCAAGT ACGCCCCCTA TTGACGTCAA
601 TGACCGTAAA TGGCCCGCTT GGCAATTATGC CCAGTACATG ACCTTATGGG
651 ACTTCCCTAC TTGGCACTAC ATCTACGTAT TAGTCATCCC TATTACCATG
701 GTGATCCGCTT TTGGCACTA CATCAATGGG CGTGGATACC CGTTGACTC
751 ACGGGATTG CCAACTCTCC ACCCCATTGA CGTCAATGGG AGTTTGT
801 GGCACCAAAA TCAACGGGAC TTTCCAAAAT GTCTAACAA CTCCGCCCCA
851 TTGACCGAAA TGGCCCGTAG GGCTGTACGG TGGGAGGTCT ATATAACCG
901 AGCTCGTTA GTGAACCGTC AGATCCGCTG GAGACCCAT CCACGCTGTT
951 TTGACCTCCA TAGAACACAC CGGGACCCAT CCACGCTCCG CGGCCGGAA

FIG.7A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

12/29

1001 CGGTCCATTG GAACCCGGAT TCCCCGTCCC AAGACTGACG TAAGTACCGC
1051 CTATAGACTC TATAAGGCCA CCCCCCTGCC TTCTTATCCA TGCTATACTG
1101 TTTTGCGCTT GGGGTCTATA CACCCCCCCT TCCTCATGTT ATAGGTGATG
1151 GTATAGCTTA GCCTATAGGT GTGGCTTATT GACCATTATT GACCACTCCC
1201 CTATTGGTGA CGATACTTTC CATTACTAAT CCATAACATG GCTCTTGCC
1251 ACAACTCTCT TTATTGGCTA TATGCCAATA CACTGTCCTT CAGAGACTGA
1301 CACGGACTCT GTATTTTAC AGGATGGCT CTCATTATT ATTACAAAT
1351 TCACATATAC AACACCACCG TCCCCACTCC CCCCACTTT TATTAACAT
1401 AACGTGGAT CTCCACGGCA ATCTCGGTGA CGTGTTCGG ACATGGGCTC
1451 TTCTCCGGTA CGCGCGGAGC TTCTACATCC GAGCCCTGCT CCCATGCCTC
1501 CAGCGACTCA TGGTCCCTCG GCAGCTCCTT GCTCCTAAC A GTGGACGCCA
1551 GACTTAGGCA CAGCACCGATG CCCACCCACCA CCAGTGTGCC GCACAAGGCC
1601 GTGGCCGTAG GGTATGTGTC TAAAAATGAG CTGGGGAGC GGGCTTGAC
1651 CGCTGACCCA TTGGAAGAC TTAAGGCAGC GGCAAGAAGAA GATGCAGCCA
1701 GCTGAGTTGT TGTGTTCTGA TAAGACTCAG AGGTAACCTCC CGTTGGGTG
1751 CTGTTAACCG TGGAGGGCAG TGTACTCTGA GCAGTACTCG TTGCTGCC
1801 CGCCGCCACC AGACATAATA CCTGACAGAC TAACAGACTG TTCTTTCCA
1851 TGGGTCTTT CTGCACTCAC CGTCCTTAG ATCTGCTGTG CCTTCTAGTT
1901 GCCAGCCATC TGTGTTTGC CCCTCCCCG TGCCTTCCTT GACCCCTGGAA
1951 GGTGCCACTC CCACTGTCTT TICCTAATAA AATGAGGAAA TTCCATCCCA
2001 TTGTCTGACT AGGTGTCAATT CTATTCTGGG CGGTGGGTG GGGCAGCACA

FIG.7B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

13/29

2051 GCAAGGGGA GCATTGGAA GACAATACCA GGATGCTGG GGATGCCGTG
2101 CCCTCTATCG GTACCCAGGT GCTGAAGAAT TGACCCGTT CCTCCTGGC
2151 CAGAAAGAAC CAGGCACATC CCCTTCTCTG TGACACACCC TGTCCACGCC
2201 CCTGGTTCTT AGTTCCAGCC CCACTCATAG GACACTCATA GCTCAGGAGC
2251 GCTCCGCCTT CAATCCCACC CGCTAAAGTA CTGGAGCCG TCTCTCCCTC
2301 CCTCATCAGC CCACCAAACC AAACCTAGCC TCCAAGACTG GGAAGAAATT
2351 AAAGCAAGAT AGCCTATTAA GTCCACAGCC AGAGAAAATG CCTCCAACAT
2401 GTGAGGAAGT AATGAGAGAA ATCATAGAAT TTCTTCGCT TCCTCGCTCA
2451 CTGACTCGCT GCGCTCGCTC GTTCCGCTGC GCGGAGCCGT ATCAGCTCAC
2501 TCAAAGCCCG TAATACGGTT ATCCACAGAA TCAGGGATA ACCGAGGAAA
2551 GAACATGTGA GCAAAAGGCC ACCAAAAGGC CAGGAACCGT AAAAAGGCC
2601 CCTTGCTGGC CTTTTCCAT AGGCTCCGCC CCCCTGACGA GCATCACAAA
2651 AATCCACGCT CAAGTCACAG GTGGGAAAC CGCACACGAC TATAAAGATA
2701 CCAGGGTTT CCCCCCTGGAA GCTCCCTCGT GCGCTCTCCT GTTCCGACCC
2751 TGGCCCTTAC CGGATAACCTG TCCGCCCTTC TCCCTTCGGG AAGCGTGGC
2801 CTTTCTCAAT GTCACGCTG TAGGTATCTC AGTTGGTGT AGTCGTTCC
2851 CTCCAAGCTG GGCTGTGTGC ACCAACCCCC CGTTCAACCC GACCGCTGGC
2901 CCTTATCCGG TAACTATCGT CTGACTCCA ACCCGTAAG ACACCACTTA
2951 TCGCCACTGG CAGCAGCCAC TGGTAACAGG ATTACCAAGG CGAGGTATGT
3001 AGGCCGTGCT ACAGAGTTCT TGAAGTGGTG GCCTAACTAC GCCTACACTA
3051 GAAGGACACT ATTTGGTATC TGCCCTCTGC TGAAGCCAGT TACCTTCGGA

FIG.7C

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

14/29

3101 AAAAGACTTC GTACCTCTTG ATCCCCAAA CAAACCACCG CTGGTAGCCG
3151 TGGTTTTTTT GTTTCGAAGC ACCAGATTAC GCGCAGAAAA AAAGGATCTC
3201 AAGAAGATCC TTTCATCTTT TCTACGGGT CTGACGCTCA GTGGAACGAA
3251 AACTCACGTT AACCGATTTT CGTCATGAGA TTATCAAAAA GGATTTCAC
3301 CTAGATCCTT TAAATTAAA AATGAAGTTT TAAATCAATC TAAACTATAT
3351 ATGAGTAAAC TTGGTCTGAC AGTTACCAAT CCTTAATCAG TGACCCACCT
3401 ATCTCAGCGA TCTGTCTATT TCCTTCATCC ATAGTTGCCT GACTCCGGG
3451 GGGGGGGCGG CTGACGTCTG CCTCGTGAAG AACGTGTTGC TGACTCATAC
3501 CAGGCCTGAA TCGCCCCATC ATCCAGCCAG AACTGAGGG AGCCACCGTT
3551 GATGAGAGCT TTGTTGTAAG TGACCAACTT GGTGATTTG AACTTTGCT
3601 TTCCCACGGA ACGGTCTGCCG TTGTCGGAA GATGCCGTAT CTGATCCTTC
3651 AACTCAGCAA AACTTCGATT TATTCAACAA AGCCCCCGTC CCGTCAACTC
3701 AGCTTAATGC TCTGCCAGTC TTACAACCAA TTAACCAATT CTGATTAGAA
3751 AACTCATCG AGCATCAAAT GAAACTGCAA TTTATTATA TCAGGATTAT
3801 CAATACCATA TTTTGAAAA AGCCGTTTCT GTAATGAAGG AGAAAACCTCA
3851 CCGAGGCAGT TCCATAGGAT GGCAAGATCC TCGTATCGGT CTGCCATTCC
3901 GACTCGTCCA ACATCAATAAC AACCTATTAA TTCCCCCTCG TCAAAAATAA
3951 GGTATCAAG TGAGAAATCA CCATGAGTGA CGACTGAATC CGGTGAGAAT
4001 GCCAAAGCT TATGCATTTC TTTCCAGACT TGTCAACAG GCCAGCCATT
4051 ACCCTCGTCA TCAAAATCAC TCCGATCAAC CAAACCGTTA TTCATTCTG
4101 ATTGGCCCTG AGCGAGACCA AATACGGGAT CGCTGTTAAA AGGACAATTA

FIG.7D

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

15/29

4151 CAAACAGGAA TCGAATGCAA CGGGCCAGG AACACTCCA GCGCATCAAC
4201 AATATTTICA CCTGAATCAG GATATTCTTC TAATACCTGG AATGCTGTTT
4251 TCCCCGGGAT CCCAGTGGTG AGTAACCATG CATCATCAGG ACTACGGATA
4301 AAATGCTTGA TGTCGGAAC AGGCATAAAAT TCCGTACCCC ACTTTACTCT
4351 GACCATCTCA TCTGTAACAT CATTGGCAAC CCTACCTTTC CCATGTTCA
4401 GAAACAACCTC TGCCCCATCG GCCTTCCCAT ACAATCGATA GATTGTCCTA
4451 CCTGATTGCC CGACATTATC CCGAGCCCAT TTATACCCAT ATAAATCAGC
4501 ATCCATCTTC GAATTTAACG CGGGCCTCGA GCAAGACGTT TCCCGTTGAA
4551 TATGGCTCAT AACACCCCTT GTATTACTGT TTATGTAAGC AGACAGTTT
4601 ATTGTTCATG ATCATATATT TTTATCTTGT GCAATGTAAC ATCAGAGATT
4651 TTGAGACACA ACGTGGCTTT CCCCCCCCCC CCATTATTGA ACCATTATC
4701 AGGGTTATTG TCTCATGAGC GGATACATAT TTGAATGTAT TTAGAAAAAT
4751 AAACAAATAG CGGTTCCCGG CACATTCccc CGAAAAGTCC CACCTGACCT
4801 CTAAGAAACC ATTATTATCA TGACATTAAC CTATAAAAT AGCCGTATCA
4851 CGACCCCTT TCGTC

FIG.7E

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

16/29

1 ATTGGCTATT CCCCATTGCA TACGTTGTAT CCATATCATA ATATCTACAT
51 TTATATGCC TCATGTCCAA CATTACCGCC ATGTTGACAT TGATTATTCA
101 CTAGTTATTA ATAGTAATCA ATTACGGGT CATTAGTTCA TACCCCATAT
151 ATGGAGTTCC GCGTTACATA ACTTACGGTA AATGGCCCCC CTGGCTGACC
201 CCCCAACGAC CCCCCCCCCAT TGACCTCAAT AATGACGTAT GTTCCCATA
251 TAACCCCAAT AGGGACTTTC CATTGACGTC AATGGCTGGA GTATTTACGG
301 TAAACTGCCC ACTTGGCACT ACATCAAGTG TATCATATGCC CAAGTACGCC
351 CCCTATTGAC GTCAATGACG GTAAATGGCC CGCCTGGCAT TATGCCCACT
401 ACATGACCTT ATGGGACTTT CCTACTTGGC AGTACATCTA CGTATTAGTC
451 ATCCCTATTAA CCATGGTCAAT GCGGTTTGG CACTACATCA ATGGGCCTGG
501 ATAGCCGTTT GACTCACGGG GATTTCCAAG TCTCCACCCC ATTGACGTCA
551 ATGGGACTTT GTTTGGCAC CAAATCAAC CGGACTTTCC AAAATGTCGT
601 AACAACTCCG CCCCATGAC GCAAATGGCC GGTAAGGCTG TACGGTGGGA
651 GGTCTATATA ACCAGAGCTC GTTIACTGAA CGCTCAGATC CCCTGGAGAC
701 GCCATCCACG CTGTTTGAC CTCCATAGAA GACACGGGA CCGATCCACG
751 CTCCGGGGCC CGGAACGGTG CATTGGAACG CGGATTCCCC GTGCCAACAG
801 TGACGTAAGT ACCCCCTATA GAGTCTATAG GCCCCACCCC TTGGCTTCTT
851 ATCCATGCTA TACTGTTTT CGCTTGGGCT CTATACACCC CCCCTTCCTC
901 ATGTTATAGG TGATCGTATA GCTTAGCCTA TACGTGTGGG TTATTGACCA
951 TTATTGACCA CTCCCTATT GGIGACCATA CTTCCATTAA CTAATCCATA
1001 ACATGGCTCT TTGCCACAAC TCTCTTATT GGCTATATGCC CAATACACTG

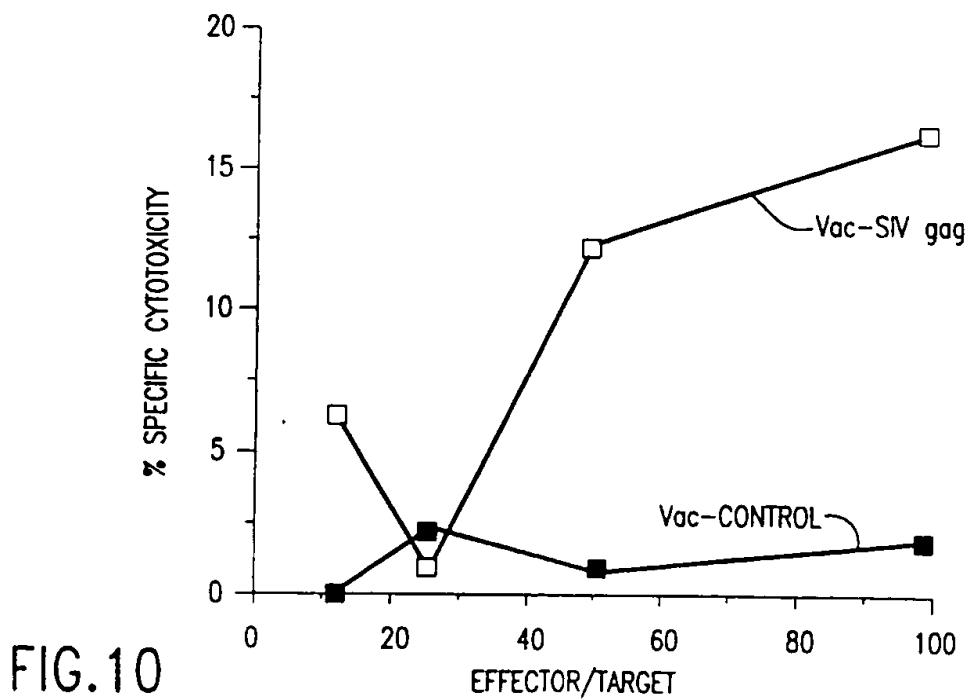
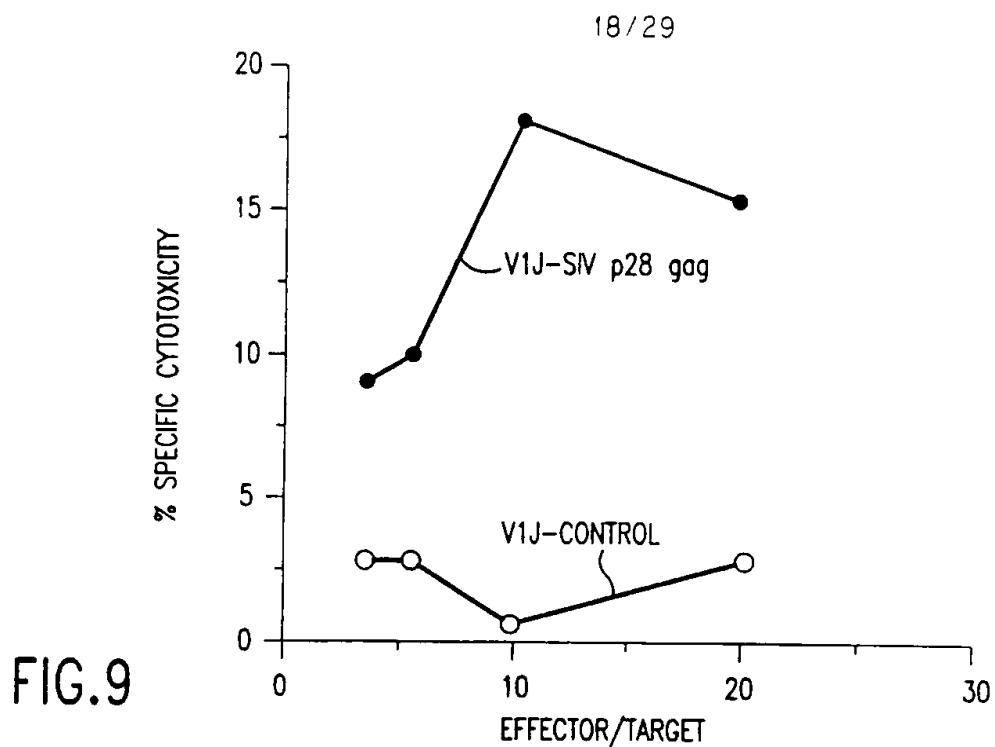
FIG.8A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

1051 TCCTTCAGAC ACTCACACGG ACTCTGTATT TTTACAGGAT GGCCTCTCAT
1101 TTATTATTA CAAATTACA TATACAACAC CACCGTCCCC ACTCCCCGA
1151 GTTTTATTA AACATAACCT GGGATCTCCA CGCGAATCTC GGGTACGTGT
1201 TCCGGACATG GGCTCTTCTC CCGTAGCCGC GGACCTTCTA CATCCGAGCC
1251 CTGCTCCAT GCCTCCAGCG ACTCATGGTC GCTGGCAGC TCCTTGCTCC
1301 TAACACTGGA CCCAGACTT AGGCACAGCA CGATGCCAC CACCACAGT
1351 GTCCCCACA AGGCCGTGGC GGTAGGGTAT GTGTCTGAAA ATGAGCTCG
1401 GGACCGGGCT TGCACCCCTG ACCCATTTGG AACACTTAAG GCACGGCAG
1451 AAGAAGATGC AGGCACCTGA CTCTTGTGT TCTGATAACA GTCAGAGGTA
1501 ACTCCCGTTG CGGTGCTGTT AACGGTGGAG GGCAGTGTAG TCTGACCACT
1551 ACTCGTTGCT GCCGCCGCCG CCACCAAGACA TAATAGCTGA CAGACTAAC
1601 GACTGTTCTT TTCCATGGGT CTTTCTGCA GTCACCGTCC TTAGATCTG
1651 CTGTGCCCTC TAGTTGCCAG CCATCTGTTG TTGCCCCCTC CCCCCGTGCCT
1701 TCCTTGACCC TGAAAGGTGC CACTCCACT GTCCTTCCCT AATAAAATGA
1751 GGAAATTCCA TCCCATTGTC TGACTAGGTG TCATTCTATT CTGGGGGTG
1801 GGCTGGGCA GCACAGCAAG GGGGAGGATT GGGAAAGACAA TAGCAGGCAT
1851 GCTGGGATG CGGTGGCCTC TATGGTACC CAGGTCTGA AGAATTGACC
1901 CGGTTCTCC TGGCCAGAA AGAAGCAGGC ACATCCCCTT CTCTGTGACA
1951 CACCCGTGCC ACCCCCCCTGG TTCTTACTTC CAGCCCCACT CATAAGGACAC
2001 TCATAGCTCA GGACGGCTCC CCCTTCAATC CCACCCGCTA AAGTACTTGG
2051 AGCCGTCTCT CCCTCCCTCA TCAGCCCCACC AAACCAAACC TAGCCTCCAA
2101 GAGTGGGAAG AAATTAAGC AAGATAAGCT ATTAAGTCCA GAGGGAGAGA
2151 AAATGCCCTCC AACATGTGAG GAAGTAATGA GAGAAATCAT AGAATTG

FIG.8B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)



1 CATATTGG CTATTGGCCA
251 TTGCAACCT TGTATCCATA TCATAATATC TACATTATA TTGGCTCATG
301 TCCAACATTA CCGCCATGTT GACATTGATT ATTGACTACT TATTAATAGT
351 AATCAATTAC CGGGTCATTA GTTCATACCC CATATATGGA CTTCGGCTT
401 ACATAACTTA CGGTAAATGC CCCGCCTGGC TGACCCCCA ACCACCCCC
451 CCCATTGACG TCAATAATGA CCTATGTTCC CATACTAACG CCAATAGGGA
501 CTTTCCATTG ACGTCAATGC GTGGACTTATT TACCGTAAAC TGCCCACCTG
551 GCAGTACATC AAGTGTATCA TATGCCAAGT ACCCCCCCTA TTGACGTC
601 TGACGGTAAA TGGCCCCCTT GGCAATTATGC CCAGTACATG ACCTTATGGG
651 ACTTTCTAC TTGGCAGTAC ATCTACGTAT TACTCATGCC TATTACCATG
701 GTGATGCCGT TTTGGCAGTA CATCAATGGG CGTCGATAGC GGTTTGACTC
751 ACCGGGATT CCAGCTCTCC ACCCCATTCA CGTCAATGGG AGTTTGT
801 CCCACCAAAA TCAACGGGAC TTTCCAAAAT GTCGTAACAA CTCCGCCCCA
851 TTGACGGAAA TGGCCGTAG CGGTGTACGG TGGAGGTCT ATATAAGCAG
901 AGCTCGTTA GTGAACCGTC AGATCCCTG GAGACCCAT CCACGGCTGTT
951 TTGACCTCCA TAGAAGACAC CGGGACCCAT CCACCCCTCCG CGGCCCCGAA
1001 CGGTGCATTG GAACCCGGAT TCCCCCTGCC AACAGTGACC TAAGTACCC
1051 CTATAGACTC TATAGGCCA CCCCCCTGGC TTCTTATGCA TGCTATACTG
1101 TTTTGGCTT GGGTCTATA CACCCCCCT TCCTCATGTT ATAGGTGATG
1151 GTATAGCTTA GCCTATAAGT GTGGGTATT GACCATTATT GACCACTCCC
1201 CTATTGGTGA CGATACTTC CATTACTAAT CCATAACATG CCTCTTIGCC

FIG.11A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

20/29

1251 ACAACTCTCT TTATTCGCTA TATGCCAATA CACTGTCTT CAGAGACTGA
1301 CACGGACTCT GTATTTTAC AGGATGGGCT CTCATTATT ATTTACAAT
1351 TCACATATAAC AACACCACCG TCCCCACTGC CCCCACTTTT TATTAACAT
1401 AACGTGGAT CTCCACCGA ATCTCGGTA CGTGTCCCG ACATGGCTC
1451 TTCTCCGTA GCGCGGAGC TTCTACATCC GAGCCCTGCT CCCATGCCCTC
1501 CAGCGACTCA TGGTCGCTCG GCACCTCCTT CCTCTAACCA GTGGAGGCCA
1551 GACTTAGGCA CACCACGATG CCCACCCACCA CCAGTGTGCC CCACAAGGCC
1601 GTGGCCGTAG GGTATGTGTC TGAAAATGAG CTCCGGGAGC GGGCTTCCAC
1651 CGCTGACCCA TTIGGAACAC TTAAGCCAGC GGCAAGAAAGA GATCCAGGCA
1701 GCTCACTTGT TGTGTTCTGA TAAGACTCAG AGGTAACCTCC CCTTGCGGTG
1751 CTGTTAACCG TCGAGGGCAC TGTAATCTGA CCAGTACTCG TTGCTGCCCG
1801 GCGCCCCACC AGACATAATA GCTGACAGAC TAACAGACTG TTCCCTTCCA
1851 TGGGCTTTT CTGCACTCAC CGTCCTTAG ATCTGCTGTG CCTTCTAGTT
1901 GCCAGCCATC TGTTGTTGC CCCTCCCCCG TGCCTTCCTT GACCCTGGAA
1951 GGTGCCACTC CCAGTGTCTT TTCTAATAA AATGAGGAAA TTGCATGCCA
2001 TTGTCTGACT AGGTGTCATT CTATTCTGGG GGGTGGGTG GGGCACCACA
2051 GCAAGGGGA GGATTGGAA GACAATACCA GGATGCTGG GGATGCCGTG
2101 GGCTCTATGG GTAC GGCGGAGGGCC GTACCCAGGT GCTGAAGAAT
TGACCCGGTT CCTCGACCCGT AAAAAGGCCG
2601 CGTTGCTCGC GTTTTCCAT AGGCTCCGCC CCCCTCACCA CCATCACAAA
2651 AATCGACCGCT CAAGTCAGAG GTGGCGAAC CGCACAGGAC TATAAAGATA

FIG.11B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

21 / 29

2701 CCAGGGCGTT CCCCTGGAA GCTCCCTCGT GCCCCTCCT GTTCCGACCC
2751 TCCCGCTTAC CGGATACCTG TCCGCCTTC TCCCTTCGGG AAGCGTGGG
2801 CTTTCTCAAT GCTCACCGTG TAGGTATCTC AGTTGGTGT AGTCGTTCG
2851 CTCCAAGCTG GGCTCTGTGC ACCAACCCCC CGTTCAAGCC GACCGCTGG
2901 CCTTATCCCG TAACTATCGT CTTGAGTCCA ACCCGTAAG ACACGACTTA
2951 TCGCCACTGG CAGCAGCCAC TCGTAACAGG ATTACGAGAC CGAGGTATCT
3001 AGGCGGTGCT ACAGACTTCT TGAAGTGGTG GCCTAACTAC CGCTACACTA
3051 GAAGGACAGT ATTTGGTATC TCCGCTCTCC TGAAGCCAGT TACCTTCGGA
3101 AAAAGACTTG GTAGCTTTG ATCCGGCAAA CAAACCACCG CTGGTAGCCG
3151 TCGTTTTTTT GTTGCAAGC ACCAGATTAC CGCGAGAAAA AAAGGATCTC
3201 AACAAGATCC TTGATCTTT TCTACGTGATCC CGTAATGC TCTGCCACTG
TTACAACCAA TTAACCAATT CTGATTAGAA
3751 AAACTCATCG ACCATCAAAT GAAACTGCAA TTTATTCTATA TCAGGATTAT
3801 CAATACCATA TTTTGAAAA ACCCGTTTCT GTAATGAAGC AGAAAACCTCA
3851 CCGAGGCAGT TCCATAGGAT GGCAAGATCC TGGTATCCGT CTCCGATTCC
3901 GACTCGTCCA ACATCAATAC AACCTATTAA TTTCCCTCG TCAAAAATAA
3951 GGTATCAAG TGAGAAATCA CCATCACTGA CGACTGAATC CGGTGAGAAT
4001 GGCAAAAGCT TATGCATTTC TTTCCAGACT TGTCAACAC GCCACCCATT
4051 ACCCTCGTCA TCAAAATCAC TCCCATCAAC CAAACCGTTA TTCATTGCG
4101 ATTCCCCGAGGAGACCA AATACGGCAT CGCTGTTAAA AGGACAATTA
4151 CAAACAGGAA TCGAATCCAA CCGGGGAGG AACACTGCCA GCGCATCAAC

FIG.11C

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

22/29

4201 AATATTTCA CCTGAATCAG GATAATTCTTC TAATACCTGG AATGCTCTT
4251 TCCCGGGAT CCCAGTGGTG AGTAACCATG CATCATCAGG ACTACCCATA
4301 AAATGCTTGA TCGTCGGAAG AGGCATAAAAT TCCGTACCCC AGTTTAGTCT
4351 GACCATCTCA TCTGTAACAT CATTGGCAAC GCTACCTTG CCATGTTCA
4401 GAAACAACTC TGGCGCATCC GGCTTCCCAT ACAATCCATA GATTGTCGA
4451 CCTGATTGCC CGCACATTATC GCGACCCAT TTATACCCAT ATAAATCAGC
4501 ATCCATGTTG GAATTAAATC GCGGCCTCGA GCAAGACGTT TCCCGTTGAA
4551 TATGGCTCAT AACACCCCTT GTATTACTGT TTATGTAAGC AGACAGTTT
4601 ATTGTTCATG ATGATATATT TTTATCTTGT GCAATCTAAC ATCAGAGATT
4651 TTGAGACACA ACGTGGCTT CC

FIG.11D

23 / 29

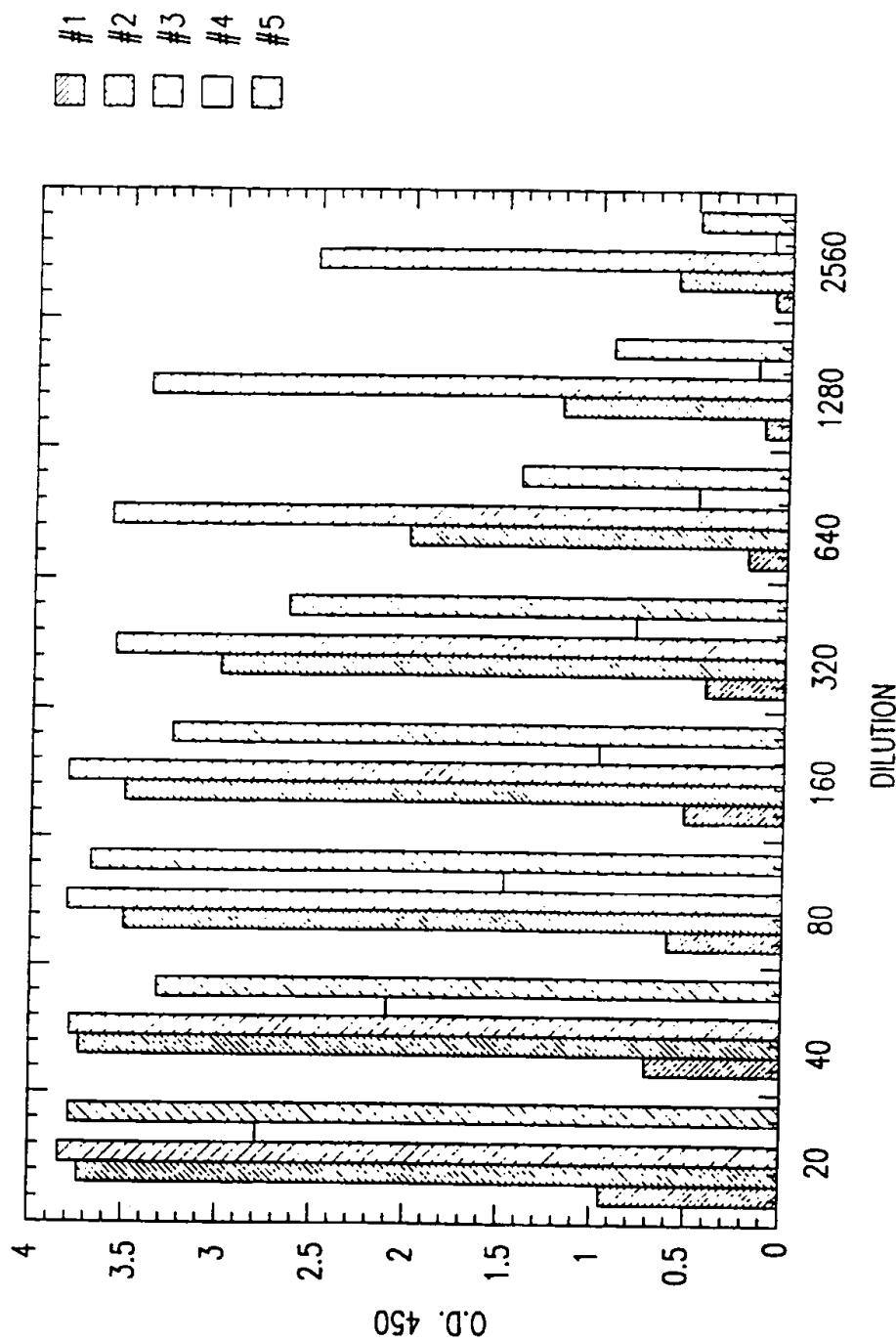


FIG. 12

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

24 / 29

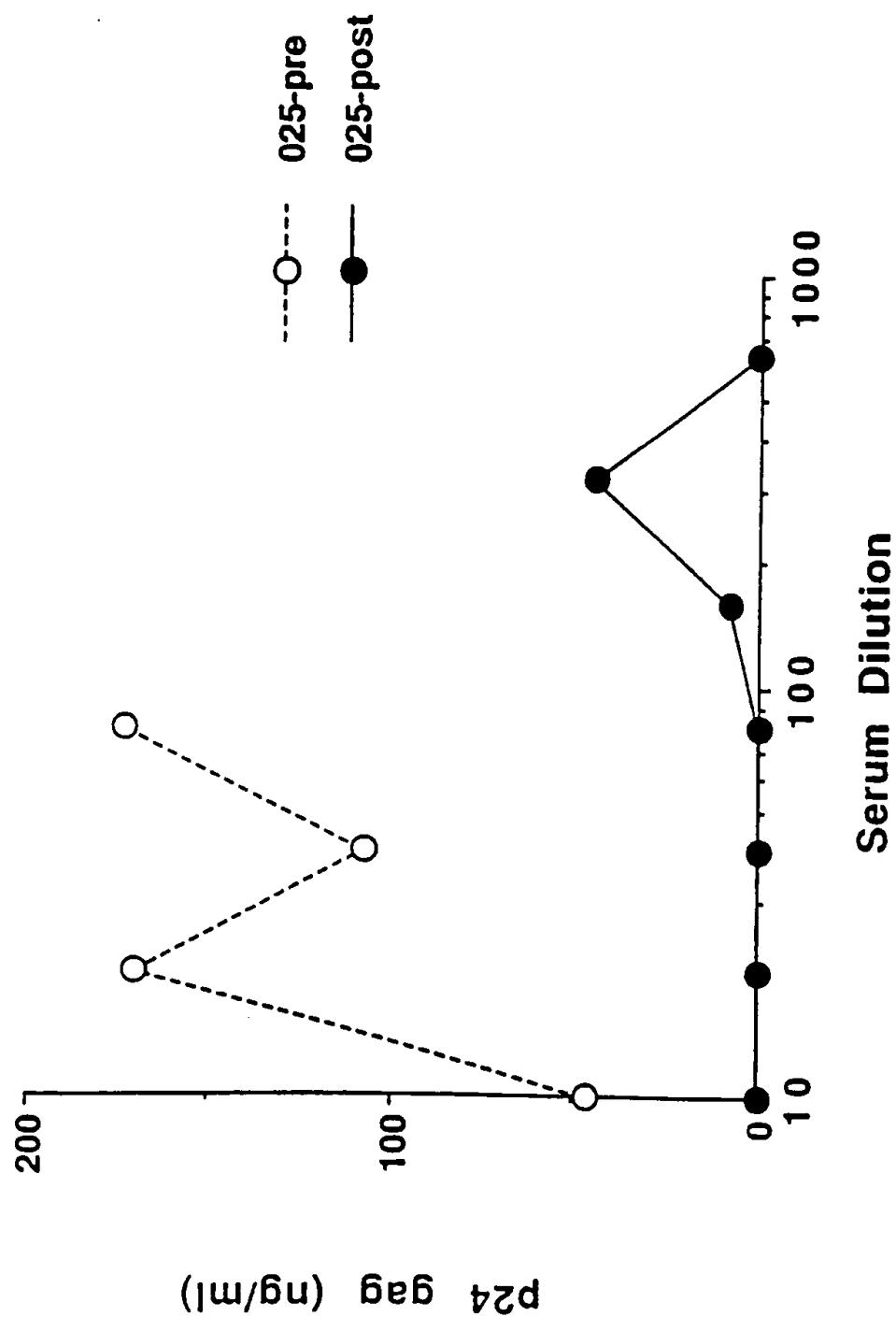


FIG. 12A

25/29

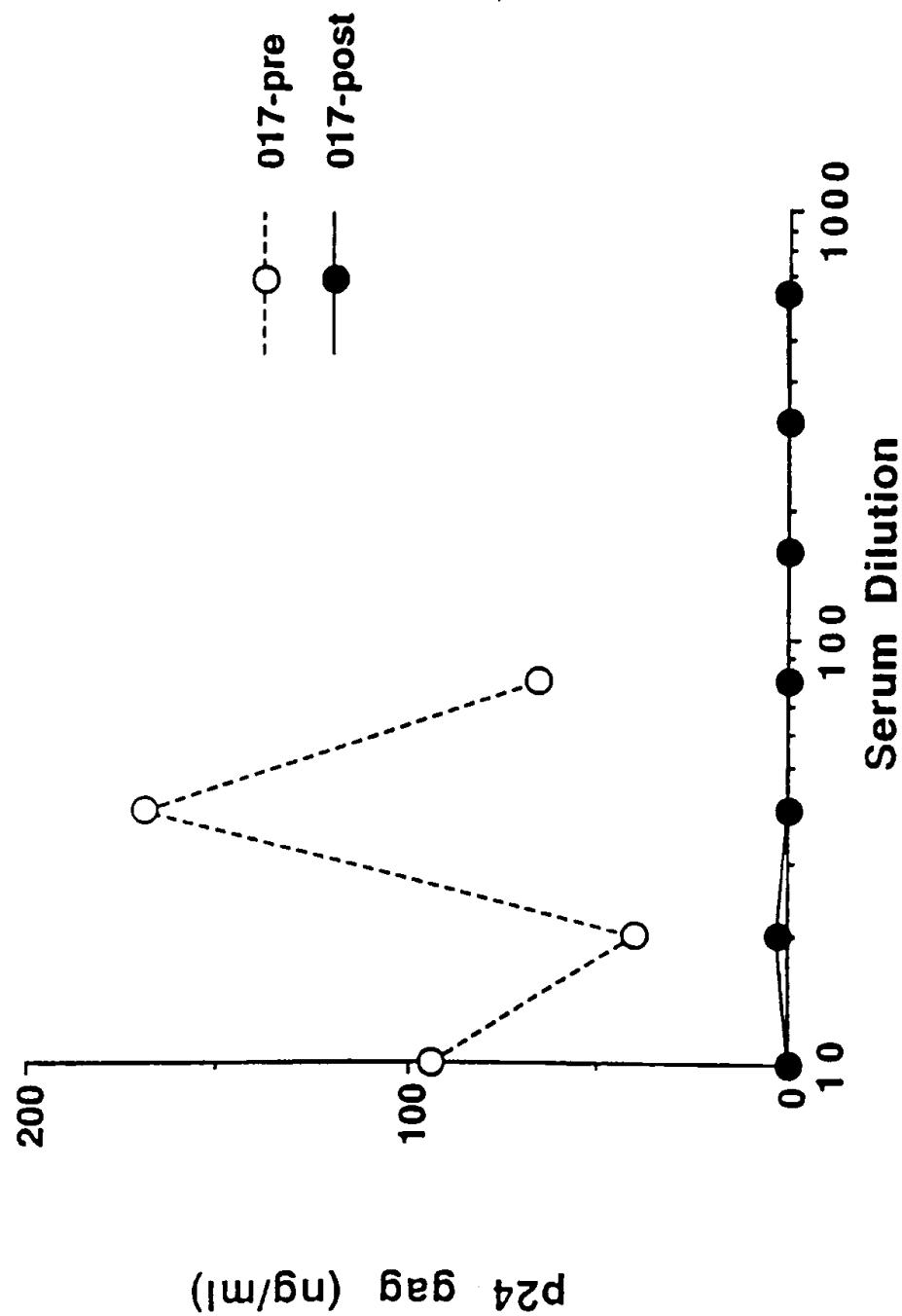


FIG. 12B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

26 / 29

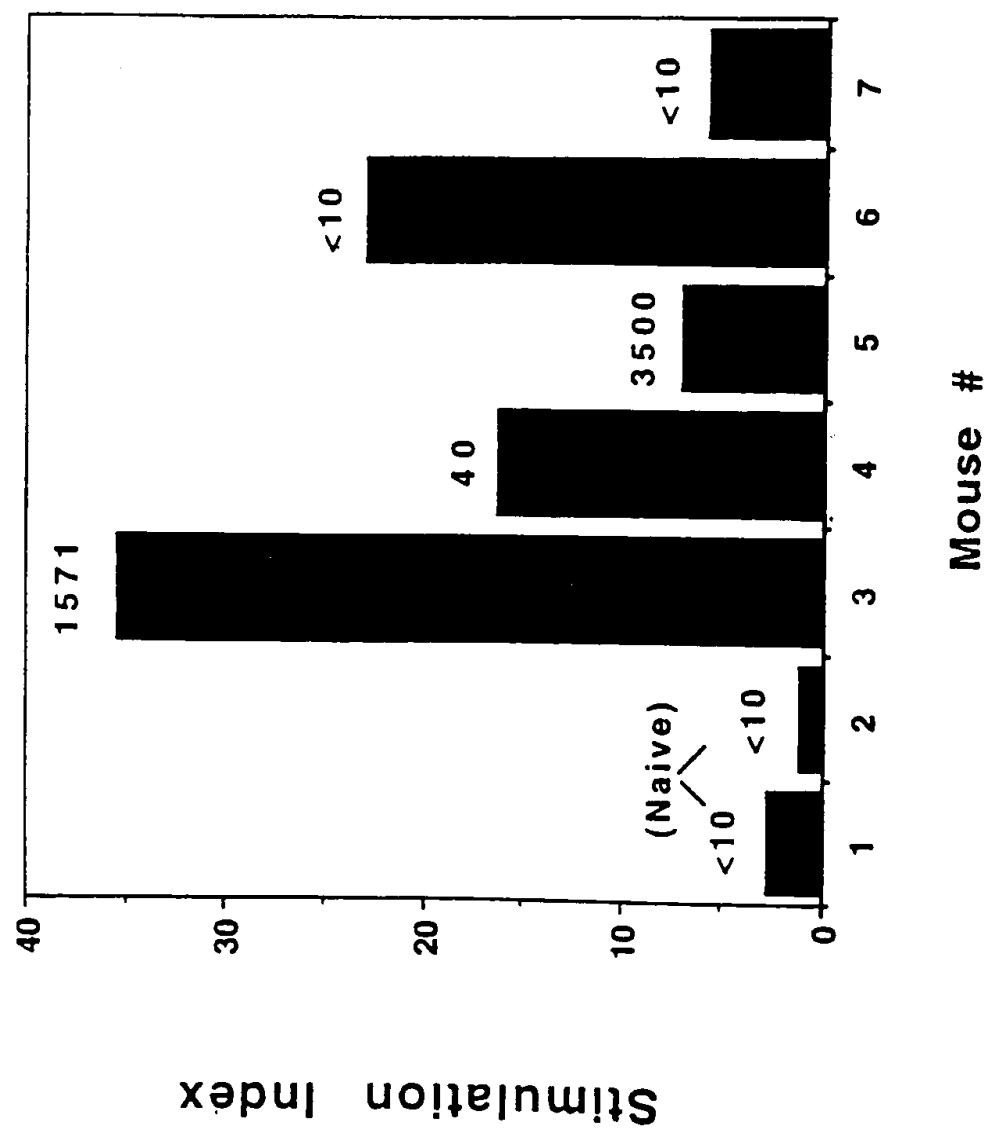


FIG. 13

27/29

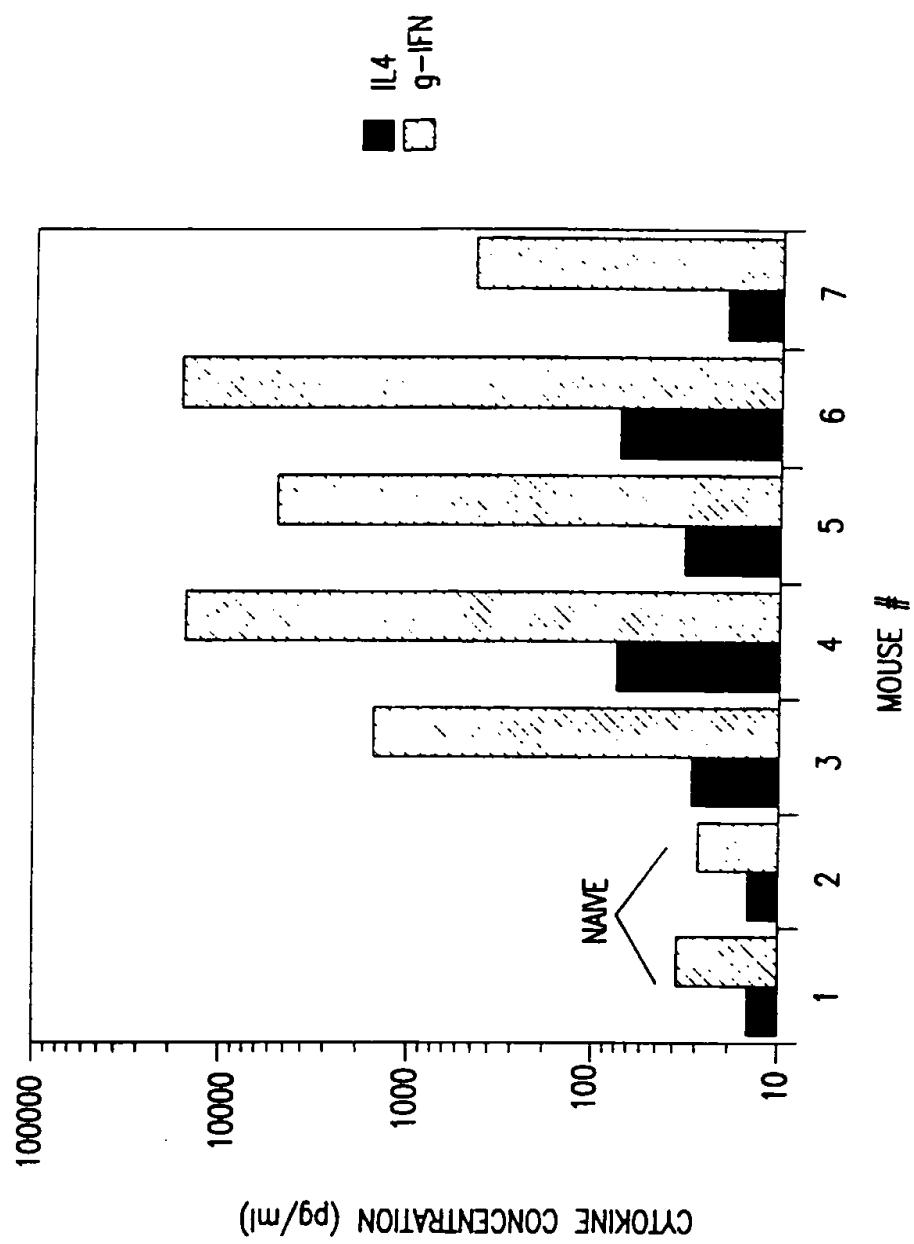
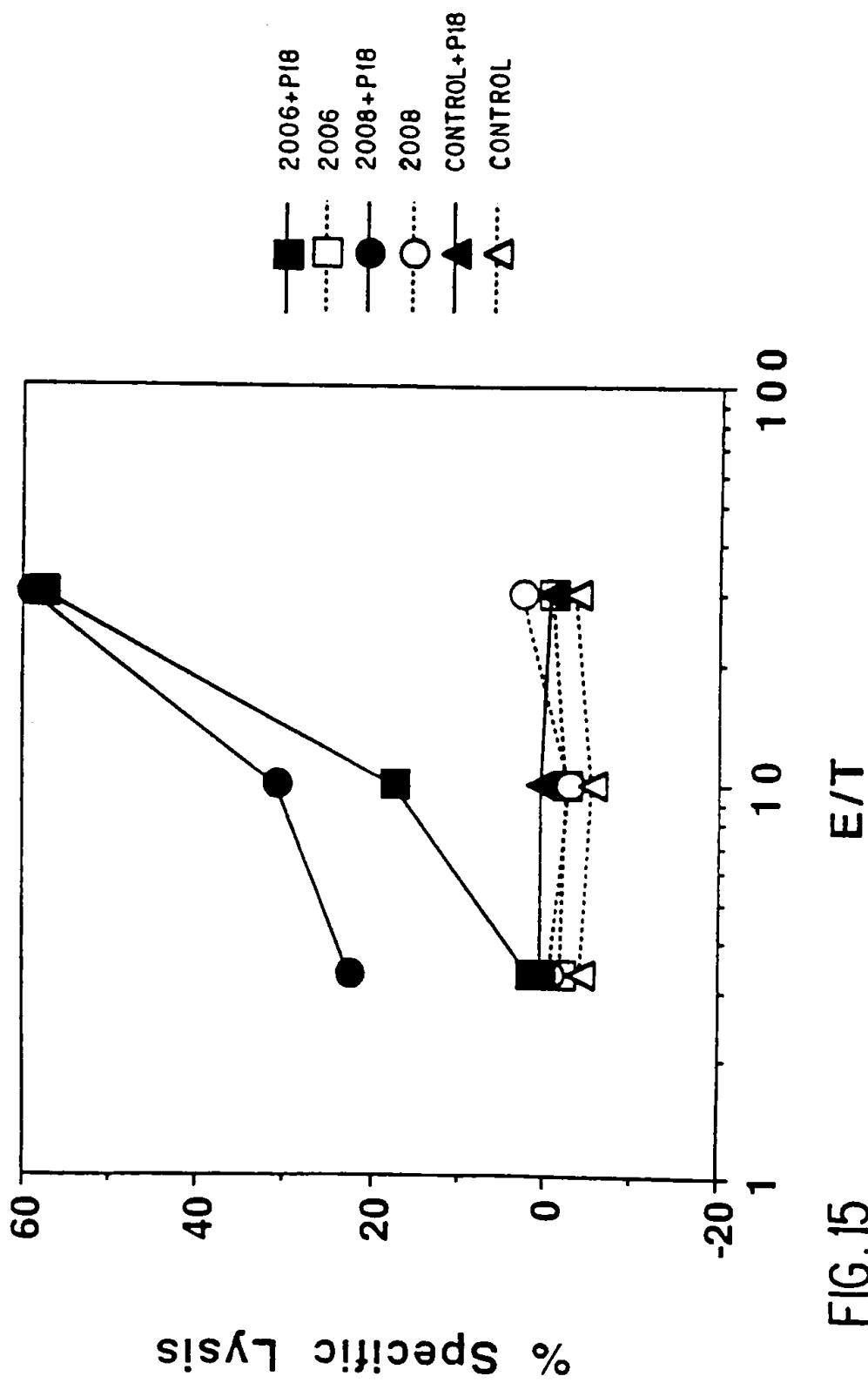


FIG. 14

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)



% Specific Lysis

FIG. 15

2 9 / 2 9

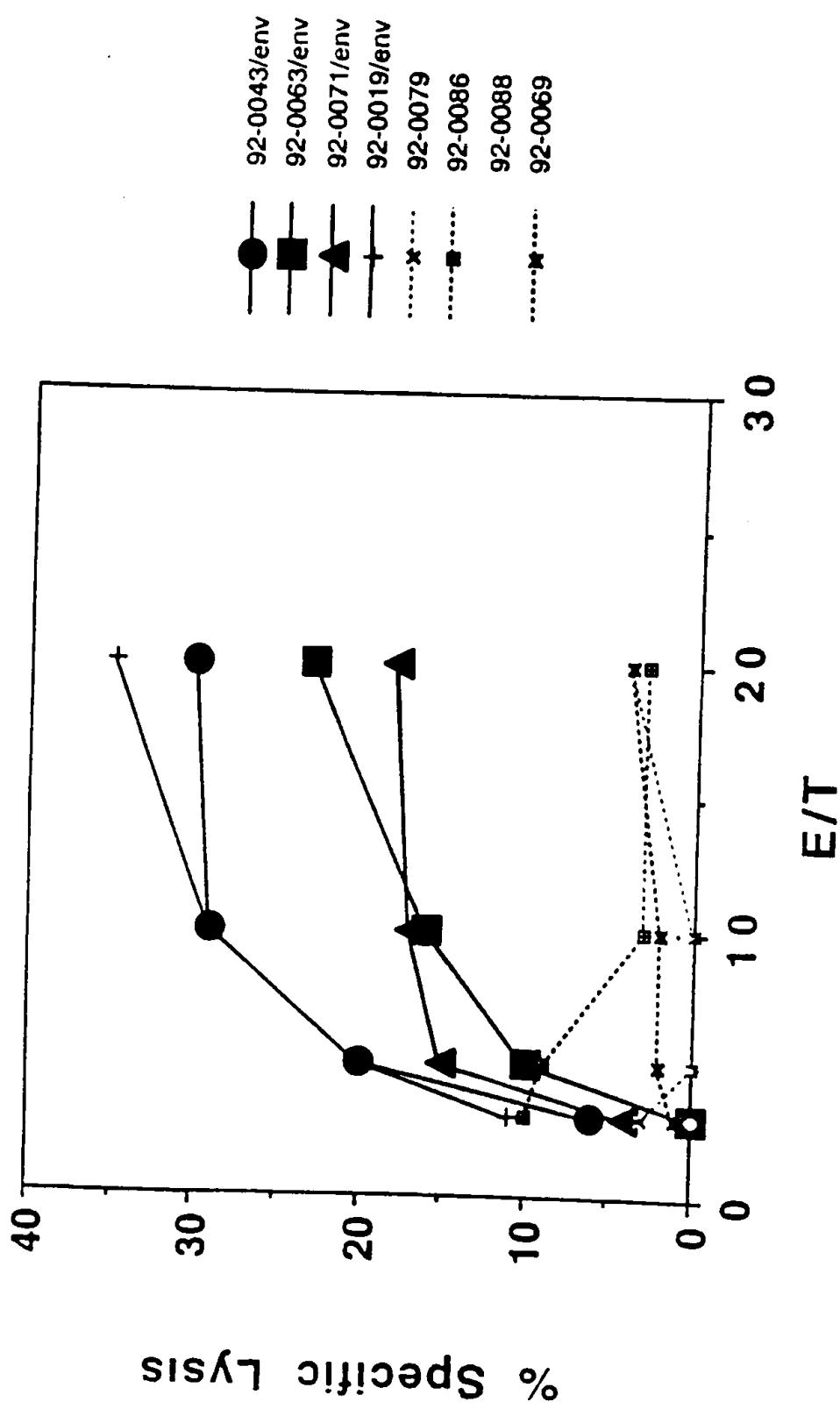


FIG. 16

% SPECIFIC LYSIS

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 20)